



WHO WILL BE NOMINATED?

The Question—Democrats Are Unable to Answer.

The Democratic nominee for governor at the Erie convention is a matter entirely unsettled. With nearly all of the 314 delegates elected, no candidate has anything like a majority of instructed delegates. Ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, of Philadelphia, has a total of 61 in nineteen counties, leading others in that respect, but there is doubt if he can secure the support of the delegation from his home city.

Second to Pattison in the number of delegates openly pledged to him is Geo. W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh. Guthrie instructions have been voted to the thirteen Allegheny delegates and to the one from Indiana. The Pittsburgh man is a widely-known ballot reformer and has stood close to Guffy in local campaigns.

Cambria county's nine delegates are instructed for Warren Worth Bailey, editor of the Johnstown Democrat, and a personal friend of Colonel William J. Bryan.

The six delegates from Dauphin county, whose seats are contested, are instructed for Mayor Vance C. McCormick, of Harrisburg. Centre county's four delegates are instructed for Colonel John A. Woodward, of Hower. The delegate from Sullivan county is under instructions for Colonel Guffy.

The counties, and the delegates to which each is entitled, which have been instructed for Pattison, are: Bedford 3; Berks, 11; Chester, 3; Crawford, 3; Cumberland, 5; Erie, 2; Fulton, 1; Lackawanna, Second district, 4; Lawrence, 1; Mercer, 3; Milford, 2; Montour, 2; Northumberland, 8; Perry, 2; Snyder, 1; Union, 1; Venango, 1; Wyoming, 2, and York, 10.

Primaries for the election of State delegates will be held on June 21, in Butler, Clarion and Clearfield counties in which the combined number of delegates is 12.

Huntingdon's two delegates will probably vote for Henry J. McAlister, former Naval Officer of the Philadelphia port, who was the first avowed candidate to enter the field.

The Erie convention will have to deal with the dispute over the number of delegates to which Philadelphia is entitled. Chairman Cressy has ruled that the Quaker City can have but 29, or one each in the 28 Legislative districts, except the Twenty-second, with two. Cressy, in this calculation, refuses to make any allowance for the big Democratic vote cast for the straight fusion ticket.

Philadelphians claim they are entitled to 60 delegates, who have been elected, and a demand will be made that they be seated.

State Chairman Cressy says the Erie convention will be a representative Democratic gathering, and that the attendance will be unusually large. He will go to Erie next week to complete preliminary arrangements.

LOCALS.

Mr. and Mrs. Mott, of Leroy, Bradford county, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Runkle, of the Centre Hall hotel. While here they drove to Penns cave, and returned perfectly delighted with the beauties of the cavern.

The members of Progress Grange graded the front of the surroundings of Grange Arcadia. The ladies also turned out, and served their better halves with good things at meal hours. The ground used in filling up was secured from a high place in Grange Park.

Gurney Smith, son of Emanuel Smith, and a member of the order of C. M. A., of Potters Mills, was a caller Saturday on business relating to the order, which is composed of many of the best young men in that district. At their festival the other Saturday night the receipts netted over \$32.00, out of which Penn Hall band received a share for the splendid entertainment furnished by them.

Keep in mind the festival in Grange Arcadia Saturday evening. The proceeds are for the benefit of the hall fund. The hall is a great credit to the town, and is given for entertainments, etc., at such liberal rates that none should hesitate to give their support to the festival, the proceeds of which will be used to lessen the indebtedness of the same.

Scribner's Magazine for June shows, in a striking manner, both the progress of the times due to the latest advances in knowledge and a wealth of original literary material,—notably the two great series by the leading American writers, Richard Harding Davis and F. Hopkinson Smith. These two stories, which reach the highest mark in the achievement of each writer, are entirely different in scope and treatment. One is a story of adventure and the other is a romance of art-life in New York.

Dorothy Dodd.

THE RAIN.

Crop Prospects Between Centre Hall and Philadelphia.

Copious rains have fallen within the past ten days in Central and Eastern Pennsylvania, which has caused farm crops to take new vigor and strive to develop nearer to perfection before the time for ingathering.

The corn crop has not passed that stage when any intelligent idea can be given as to the yield. The set is fairly good, and where that has been obtained in June, it remains for the conditions in July and August to determine the corn crop. At present the outlook, generally speaking, is very hopeful. The same may be said of potatoes.

The wheat fields along the railroad between the points given above, might be marked at sixty per cent. The wheat crop at this season of the year is difficult to judge, because one stalk has the hiding power of considerable surface. Sixty per cent. has been arrived at as a conservative estimate from observation made within the past few days in connection with comparison of conditions earlier in the season. The crop is everywhere short in the straw.

The oats crop can scarcely be anything else than a miserable failure. The stalks are only about a finger's length in Penns Valley, and the conditions vary very little on the fertile farms of Lancaster county.

The grass fields, like the oats fields, are a sorry-looking spectacle. The early spring weather was very favorable to this particular crop, but the rains ceased just when the grass needed moisture the most. Hay making is in progress on some of the notable Cameron farms east of Harrisburg, but the yield is very poor. The white-washed fences and the immense yawning barns, and the splendid riggings that are used to gather the sickly-looking hay cocks. Wild fancies everywhere enter largely into making the crop a bulk. The hay crop, in Centre county has a chance to improve; in the east it is made, and the fields are very short.

MILLIONS FOR FERTILIZERS.

An Opportunity to Feed Cattle at Paying Prices.

Colonel Thomas J. Edge, former secretary of agriculture, says the farmers of Pennsylvania are spending about \$4,740,000 annually for commercial fertilizers. In this respect they are only exceeded by the farmers of Georgia, who expended \$5,768,820 for fertilizers last year, as against \$4,085,020 spent by the farmers of this state.

There has not been a time within the last thirty or more years when it would not pay to feed good cattle for beef. It is true that some seasons the profit was greater than others, but in order to obtain the profit of the business an average must be taken. The better class of animals, those fit for export trade, have always commanded good prices, and will for many years to come.

Much has been said and written about the beef trust increasing the price of beef, and such may have been one of the factors which has produced the increase in prices which we now meet with, but the fact remains that good animals have each year for the last eight or ten years been becoming scarcer and scarcer, and are not now to be had in numbers sufficient to supply the demands of the markets.

This will most likely continue for several years, as the supply of cattle cannot be increased much under two or three years.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Geo. C. Hosterman, Boalsburg.
Mary A. Springer, Pottsgrove.
James Russell, Snow Shoe.
Rebe D. Uzale, Snow Shoe.
Harry H. Ryan, Bellefonte.
Mary Barber, Oak Hall.
J. Frank Bible, Centre Hill.
A. Florence Smith, Centre Hill.
David T. Shamp, Altoona.
Ray Giffin, Altoona.
Wm. C. Dawson, Bellefonte.
Lizzie Milligan, Hollidaysburg.

DEATHS.

JOHN W. DUNKLEBARGER.

John W. Dunklebarger, one of Pleasant Gap's most highly respected and industrious citizens, died at his home in that place Wednesday of last week, after a very short illness. He had enjoyed his usual health until the day previous and then while walking down the street to visit a neighbor was suddenly stricken with paralysis from which he never regained consciousness. He was a native of Perry county and had been a resident of Pleasant Gap for fifty-three years. He was a member of the Lutheran church and is survived by five children: Grant, Harry, Catharine, Lillian, and Mrs. Fred Shriver.

Dorothy Dodd.

LIGHTNING STRUCK RESIDENCE.

A Severe Storm Passes Over the County, About Lock Haven.

A heavy thunder storm passed over the country about Lock Haven Saturday night. Residences in the upper end of Lock Haven seemed to be a special mark for the lightning. James McNeerney's house on South Jones street, was struck, the cornice being torn off by the bolt. The house of Mr. Dougherty on the top of the hill was also visited. Mrs. Dougherty was slightly shocked. In Mrs. Mader's house the lightning flew down the chimney and made the griddles on the stove dance and threw one or two off on to the floor. O. C. Willow's residence was struck, but no damage was done. The house of Engineer Keller, Fairview street, but nothing serious resulted. In all of these a stifling sulphurous smoke filled the rooms, and soot from the chimneys was scattered over the furniture and carpets.

The house of W. I. Harvey, of Flemington, was twice struck by lightning. The barn of Temple C. Smith, at Beech Creek, was struck. Three valuable horses that were in the barn were instantly killed. Mr. Smith also states that the barn was considerably damaged.

The house occupied by Frank Rossman, between Lamar and Clintondale, was struck, the bolt entering the gable near the roof and passing down the chimney to the cellar. Ten people were in the house, all of whom were more or less shocked. Miss Rose Weaver, of Salona, who was sitting within a few feet of the stove, was so severely stunned that it was several hours before she fully recovered. Mrs. Grieb felt for a short time as though she had been paralyzed and Mrs. Wilfress was torn in several places. The damage to the house was slight.

During the storm early Friday morning the house of Torrence Kessinger at Salona was struck by lightning. Mrs. Kessinger was up at the time putting down the windows. When the roof caught fire, Mr. Kessinger, with presence of mind, directed Mrs. Kessinger to take the children by the hand down stairs. He then procured buckets of water and hurried to the attic and extinguished the flames. Fortunately, the heavy rain prevented the flames from burning on the outside, but they were making considerable headway on the inside. Mr. Kessinger's coolness, after being awakened in the night to find his house on fire, undoubtedly saved the house from considerable damage.

A quantity of soot which was in the chimney was forced out by the lightning stroke through the pipe hole in the chimney into the dining room. The walls, carpet and furniture were thickly covered.

LOCALS.

Fine growing weather.

Rev. W. H. Schuyler went to Mifflinburg Monday.

Clark M. Gramley, the Piano agent, was in town Tuesday.

Joe Runkle, plumber, of Bellefonte, spent Sunday in Centre Hall.

Mrs. B. D. Brislin spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. Linnie Ruble.

Christ Keller, of Penn Hall, spent Sunday with his father and brother near this place.

C. B. Houser, near Centre Hall, offers for sale good cider vinegar at twenty cents per gallon; six gallons for \$1.00.

A lawn festival for the benefit of the Methodist church, will be held on the evenings of July 4th and 5th, at Spring Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Nolo, and baby boy, of York, are guests of the family of W. H. Meyer and other friends in Centre Hall.

Mrs. G. W. Smith, on June 3, lost a black cape somewhere between Noll's store and the Pleasant Gap railroad station. She will be pleased to receive information from any one who has found it.

The Ojlers Mills band will hold a festival Saturday evening on Zion hill. The band is worthy of the good will of the people of that community, and they can show that good will by exchanging nickels, dimes and quarters for the good things on sale at the festival.

Considerable grading and ditching was done about the Presbyterian church by the members of that organization Thursday of last week. The use of filling would greatly improve the appearance in that quarter, and no doubt the pride the members have in their church home will ultimately result in having the gutter closed and an almost indestructible water course laid out of sight. The same manner of draining could be utilized in various other sections of town. The appearance and efficient draining would greatly overbalance the additional cost.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Brief Discussion of Political and Other Matters of Public Interest.

Democratic State Chairman Cressy says: "The chances for the election of a Democratic governor were never better. The naming of Judge Pennypacker makes the Democratic chances of success all the brighter. He is the weaker of the two candidates voted on by the Republican delegates at the convention, and his selection makes it all the easier for us."

To vote for Pennypacker and Ballot Reform at the same time vote for a Machine Legislature to defeat Ballot Reform and put gages on the legs of the Executive is the self-satisfying task set before the people of Pennsylvania by the political promoters who are in control of the Republican party. Can the people be fooled all the time by these gamblers?

Ballot Reform is recognized in the Republican Harrisburg platform as the only State issue worth mentioning. It is undoubtedly the issue. It is to be determined by the next Legislature, not by the next Governor. It must, therefore be deemed unfortunate that the Republican party while favoring Ballot Reform in its platform is committed against it in the nomination of Senators and Representatives. The wicked Durham has taken an unfair advantage of Reformer Quay by throttling Ballot Reform in the egg. There is no hope for it unless the voters should spoil his game in the hatching.

Overproduction of oil in Russia has led to great depression in the industry. There is in that country no adequate means of distribution to relieve a glut at the point of production. The owners of flowing oil wells in Texas who could not secure transportation and who were obliged to either provide costly storage or let their oil run away were in a somewhat similar predicament; but Americans are more swift to adapt means to ends. The Russians are under a further comparative disadvantage because of a fixed cash royalty exacted by the government on all oil produced.

Robert E. Pattison twice carried the people to victory in contests against machine misrule in Pennsylvania, and the signs of the times point to him as the most available man in the Democratic party today to lead the people in the conflict now approaching. The ex-Governor is not only popular among the Democratic voters but has demonstrated in the past his ability to draw to his standard the independent Republican votes. He is undoubtedly the strongest candidate the anti machine forces could select as their gubernatorial candidate. Other good Democrats have been mentioned for the nomination, but none of them has the following that Mr. Pattison can command in every part of the state.

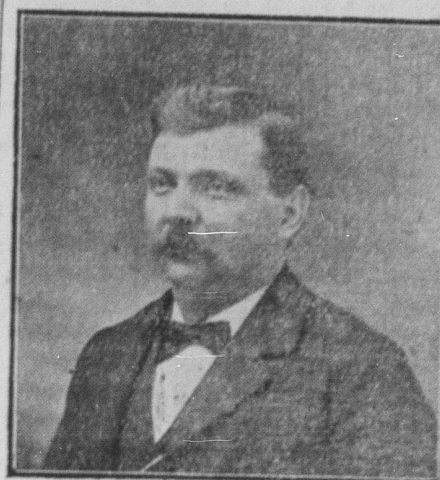
The condition in our treaty of peace with Spain to the effect that each Government should satisfy the claims of its own citizens for indemnity growing out of the war in Cuba may prove to have been a costly concession for the United States. In addition to the numerous cases, involving a total of many millions, already submitted to the Spanish Claims Commission at Washington a larger and even more important batch of "American" claims has appeared before the sub-commission at Havana. There are five hundred in the batch, and their demands amount in the aggregate to some \$3,000,000. By the way, has anybody heard of the organization of a Claims Commission by Spain or of the likelihood of her ever being called upon to pay to her subjects one cent of indemnity under the terms of the treaty?

Are the Spanish sufferers simply less pugnacious, or are they more patriotic than the American claimants?

Before a Justice.

John Strunk, of near Pleasant Gap, and his neighbor Reuben Houser, last week went before Squire Keishline to settle a dispute, arising from the fact Mr. Houser's cattle broke into a field of grass belonging to Mr. Strunk who set his dogs upon them; this raised the ire of Mr. Houser, and he proceeded to interview Mr. Strunk, using strong arguments, such as stones and knives; he also bit Mr. Strunk on the shoulder. At the same time threatening to have his heart for supper. The witnesses, for the prosecutor, all swore to the same facts, says the Daily News, and it was evident they bore no love toward Mr. Houser. Mr. Houser entered bail for his good behavior, and a jury will finally settle the question of the charge brought against him.

Dorothy Dodd.



MR. CYRUS GROVE.

A portrait is here given of Prof. Cyrus Grove, son of John Grove, of Spring Mills, and brother of W. M. Grove, of Centre Hill. Mr. Grove is the Democratic nominee in Stephenson, county, Illinois, for the office of superintendent of public schools, the election for which office will take place at the general election in November. Mr. Grove is a native of Potter town ship, and is personally acquainted with many who will read this article. He is amply qualified for the position, and there is very good ground to predict that he will be elected. Four years ago he was defeated by a very narrow majority. The county ordinarily is Republican. Success, Mr. Grove.

QUAY STRIKES ADMINISTRATION.

His Announcement That He Will Call Up Statehood Bill Greatly Embarrasses the Administration Senators.

The Republican party in the Senate is threatened with a new trouble exceedingly annoying in its way. This is the determination of Senator Quay and others of his party colleagues to act with the Democrats, if necessary, to secure the passage, at this session, of the House bill admitting the territories of Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to Statehood.

Senator Quay gave notice Tuesday in the Senate that he would call this bill up as soon as the canal question is out of the way, and in doing this he surprised and embarrassed the Republican majority in the Senate.

This statehood bill was one of those passed by the House and marked for defeat by the Senate leaders. It is one of that class of bills which the House rushed through with the understanding that they would get no further, but Senator Quay does not seem to have understood the terms of the unwritten contract. He served notice upon those in charge of the subject in the Senate that there are 19 other Republican Senators pledged to vote with him to pass the statehood bill.

LOCALS.

Harry Cummings, of Linden Hall, will now be found on Rural Route No. 2, Freeport, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Enosh Sweeney, of Boalsburg, paid a visit to Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobs in this place the beginning of this week.

J. Calvin Meyer, Esq., and Robert Hunter, left last week for a two weeks' stay in Missouri and Colorado, where they go to look after mining interests.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Magee, of Philadelphia, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Eberick, near this place. They also stopped with friends in Bellefonte and other points.

Mrs. Samuel S. Kreamer and Mrs. Annie Weaver, of this place, Wednesday went to Johnstown, where they will visit Mrs. S. H. Heckman and family. Mrs. Heckman is a daughter of Merchant W. H. Kreamer, of the firm of Kreamer & Son.

Charles W. Ruble, son of Mrs. Linnie Ruble, of State College, who has been ill since last March, is at present in a very precarious condition. Some weeks ago he had recovered sufficiently to leave his bed, but later the disease broke out anew. Mr. Ruble is one of the most skilled athletes at State and was a junior when he took sick.

The growing crops in France and Germany have been suffering from excessive cold weather. The month of June has been much like April. In the mountainous region of both countries snow fell for four days prior to the 17th inst. Much of the fruit was destroyed by early frosts, and the wheat and rye, which is now earing, is badly crippled.

D. Olie Stover is a busy man these days, and with all that is growing fat, sassy, but not ragged. He just stopped painting long enough at W. F. Rockey's, Tusseyville, to finish odd jobs in Centre Hall, and Tuesday completed painting the sixty-sixth room for this season. After finishing Mr. Rockey's work, which means going over all his buildings, the dwelling houses of Mrs. Myra Kerr and Mrs. Rebecca Sparr, now occupied by Mrs. W. A. Beal, will be repainted.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alexander will give a lawn party to their friends tonight (Thursday.)

Messrs. D. J. and John D. Meyer were off this week on a trip to Rebersburg, Lock Haven and Williamsport.

The wooden covered wagon bridge across the Juniata at Millerstown was entirely destroyed by fire last week.

Xavier Gferrer, of near this place, who had not been in the best of health this spring, makes almost daily visits to town.

There is not a better field of wheat to be seen in Lancaster county along the railroad than can be seen quite near to Centre Hall.

Hoffer Dale is home from State College. He is now a Senior, and has passed through the first three college years with credit to himself.

W. W. Boob, formerly engaged in business in this place, was in town the latter part of last week, returning to his Cincinnati home Saturday.

Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Park, of this place, Tuesday morning started for Bridge, New York, the doctor's former home. They will be absent about two weeks.

Dr. J. F. Harter and wife, of Millheim were passengers west Monday morning. The Reporter readers will be glad to know that the revenue collector is able to travel again.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland was given the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence by the Villa Nova College, near Philadelphia. This degree is conferred for the first time in America.

Mrs. William Mohler, of Philadelphia; Miss Hart and Miss Eleanor Hart, of Frankfort, are expected in Centre Hall Tuesday of next week, and will be the guests of Miss Emma McCoy.

At the opening of court at Middleburg Judge H. M. McClure gave strict orders to the tip-staves to exclude from the court room all persons not having a coat on. Judge McClure is evidently opposed to the short waist man.

Misses Margery and Jennie Bolander, of Middleburg, are guests of Miss Laura Runkle, daughter of J. W. Runkle, in this place. They have been here before, and their former acquaintances are very glad to see them again.

J. B. Kreamer, of Rebersburg, was in town Tuesday, and called around to see old friends. Mr. Kreamer expects his daughter, Mrs. Solly, wife of Rev. David Solly, of Richmond, Va., home the beginning of next week.

C. E. McJellon, of Millheim, passed through Centre Hall on his way home from Reedville where he had been engaged in carpenter work for some weeks past. He reports building operations lively about Reedville and Lewisdown.

Saturday night the North American tannery fire at Lewisdown was entered by burglars and finding the safe not locked they opened the money drawers. Securing no money they scattered the fire insurance papers over the floor and drenched, doing no damage.

Mrs. H. E. Shreckengast found a purse containing about three dollars in the Union church, Farmers Mills, after the funeral services for Mrs. McClintic. Announcement of the find was made from the pulpit the following Sunday, but so far no claimant has appeared.

S. D. Wynn, who some years ago was a fireman on the freight in charge of Conductor Allen, is now conductor on a freight between Renovo and Sunbury, on the R. and O. Saturday he was called to Pittsburgh on account of an injury received by his brother in a railroad wreck.

The Reformed church was beautifully decorated Sunday morning, the occasion of the Children's service. As is always the case, the children acquitted themselves with credit and furnished both amusement and Christian instruction during the hour covered by the service.

Mrs. Joshua T. Potter gave a little party Friday evening in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hayes, of Watonsontown. Although Mrs. Potter a short time ago had her arm broken near the wrist, no one would have suspected the injury on this occasion, but for the sling—she was as lively and jolly as ever.

Book agents are almost as plentiful as were the caterpillars a short time ago. Of course, they are not as distasteful as the caterpillar, but they should not be permitted to weave a tiny web around school boards by presenting books, pencils, etc. School books should be selected on their merits, regardless of anything else.

A MOTHER'S LULLABY.

The winds kiss the tree-tops and murmur "good-night,"
Sleep, little one, sleep;
The sun bathes the mountain in warm mellow light,
Sleep, little one, sleep;
The birds hush their songs, the lambs cease their play,
The darkness of night steals the fast-fading day,
And fairy lamps twinkle in skies far away,
Sleep, little one, sleep.
The tired eyes close with their lashes so long,
Sleep, little one, sleep.
While mother sits rocking and crooning her song,
Sleep, little one, sleep.
The little hand loosens its hold from the toy,
And now for the land of sweet slumber and joy,
Where angels keep watch o'er my bright bonny boy,
Sleep, little one, sleep.
—Thomas H. Wilson, in the Woman's Home Companion.

An Evident Failure.

By Mabel Earle.

"Miss Marshall will see Miss Huntley in the office," said Thomas, the elevator boy, as he appeared opposite the door of Ward 3.
Then he went on his upward way, soaring to St. Mary's Ward on the floor above, and Agnes Huntley dropped the pillow cases she was putting away in the linen-press, and leaned her forehead against the great oak door for a moment, steadying her whirling thoughts.
This interview with Miss Marshall would let her know within the next fifteen minutes, if she was accepted as a nurse, to complete her training in the work she had chosen. It seemed to her, in the blind moment after Thomas had disappeared, that the hopes of a lifetime were to stand trial in those fifteen minutes. She looked back over the three months of her probation with dread and confidence alternating.
There were ugly little memories of occasions when she had been hopelessly stupid; encouraging bits of praise from one or two doctors; but above them all rose the face of Miss Marshall, inscrutable as always. Miss Marshall never gave hints of her decision. A probationer could never know before she was summoned to the fateful interview in the office whether acceptance or rejection was to follow.
Agnes roused herself in another instant, and walked down the stairs with such self-possession as she could muster.
For a minute after she entered the office Miss Marshall went on writing at the desk, and Agnes could not see her face.
But when those quiet gray eyes were lifted to her own, the girl said to herself, "It's all over." Miss Marshall looked as she looked just before a capital operation.
"You are not the kind of woman that needs sugar-coated preliminaries," the elder woman said, in a tone that Agnes remembered hearing only once or twice by besides of great suffering. "I am very sorry to tell you that we cannot accept you."
Agnes did not try to speak. Her hands clutched the back of the chair by which she was standing, but she waited quietly while Miss Marshall went on:
"It's our rule, you know, that no rejected candidate ask the reason for her rejection. But something is due you in this case. You have a right to know that you are not charged with wilful neglect of duty. You have worked hard, with every effort to be faithful.
"Certain questions of physique and temperament lie outside our control," she continued. "I have watched you with unusual care, because I realized something of your love for the work and your ambition. But it is better for you to know at once, trusting the experience of another rather than your own, that in the matter of physical strength alone you are not qualified for a nurse's life. Your health will serve you very well if you do not lay unnecessary strain upon it, in home life or some other profession. But I have no right to allow you to bankrupt it at the outset."
Agnes had lifted her eyes, and watched Miss Marshall's face intently while she spoke, noticing, as never before, its strength and sweetness. She thought with dull pain how completely Miss Marshall fulfilled the ideal she had set before herself—the life of successful ambition, of beautiful helpfulness. Beside that vision rose the image of the sleepy little town, the dull, stagnant life to which she must return with her defeat.
"You are kind to put it on that ground, Miss Marshall," she said, hopelessly. "But I know—I feel—so much more than you say; and it all amounts to this—I am a failure."
"Better, then, to realize that at once than a year from now, when some one's life is hanging on help that you are not able to give," said Miss Marshall, inexorably, but with a strange tenderness in her face and voice.
That tenderness broke down the reserve with which Agnes had meant to fence her misery. Suddenly without any conscious intention of such undignified action, she found herself kneeling at Miss Marshall's side, with her face buried in the folds of the gray dress.
Miss Marshall did not repulse her or laugh at her; she laid one hand on the brown hair, and stroked it softly.

"You are everything I want to be!" said Agnes, brokenly. "I don't want to go away from you! I don't want to go! But I'm just a wretched failure."

"My dear," said Miss Marshall, very gently, "this life of mine has grown out of a failure far more serious than yours. It isn't what I should have chosen when I was your age. Perhaps you are going back to the opportunities I missed. But you may take the word of an old doctor for this—there is never a failure up to the very moment of death, which does not bring with itself a duty, a fresh responsibility. And that means opportunity."

Agnes arose after a moment, and paused at the door of the office.
"My time is just up today, Miss Marshall," she said with some hesitation. "If you are willing, I should like to go home at once—it will be so much easier for me. I can leave on the one o'clock train."

"Very well, if you choose," Miss Marshall answered. She came a step nearer, holding out her hand; and Agnes, moved by a sudden impulse, did what no other girl in the hospital had ever ventured to do. She bent and kissed the border of Miss Marshall's cap and the gray hair beneath it.

The nurses were very kind when she went up-stairs to say good-bye. She had been popular with most of them and they were sorry to lose her. But there was no time for long condolences, and none of them could be spared to go with her to the station. A drizzling rain was falling as her train pulled out. She looked from her window over a landscape full of commonplace and the discouraging unkempt cottages and ragged fields on the edge of the city.

Very different was the quiet country town to which she was going; but the dull misery in her heart grew sharper as she thought of it. To go back to emptiness of days, aimlessness of life! To say good-bye forever to the hope she had cherished for years!

A baby across the aisle cried with renewed persistence, and she roused herself to notice it. She had always a "knack" with babies, and the last month of her probation had been spent in the infants' ward.

This baby, helpless in the helplessness of his pale little mother, soon fixed his gaze upon Agnes and enunciated a fresh appeal, stretching out his hands. She laughed, and took him in her arms, while the mother sank back with a sigh of relief.

"I'm all worn out, miss. Yes, he's my first, and I'm not very handy; and I'm always careless."

"I think I have something here that will help you," said Agnes, eagerly. "It always helps me. There—let it dissolve in your mouth. Now lean your head back and shut your eyes. I'll attend to this young man."

In twenty minutes the baby was sleeping quietly, and the mother looked up, refreshed and grateful.

"You're the kind of young lady that's born to help folks, I guess," she said, as she left the train. "You'll be making some home a happy place."

Agnes laughed again, but a little sadly. Years before she had thought this ready helpfulness was part of her call to work. Did it only mean "filling up the chinks," after all? But, upon reflection, there were unnumbered chinks of human need to be filled in this world!

Her father met her at the little country station—slightly alarmed at her telegram, anxious to be sympathetic over her disappointment, but quite unable to conceal his delight at having her at home again.

"Your cough is worse," she said, reproachfully, as they drove home in the rain.

"A little," he acknowledged. "It's this raw weather. And somehow I haven't been feeling quite so strong lately. Viola tries hard, but she's only a young girl; and the new cook doesn't understand my dyspepsia. Didn't I write you that Bridget was married last month? You see, dear, I haven't had anybody to take care of me since you left."

"I'll make some broth for your supper myself," said Agnes, laying her cheek on her father's shoulder. "And I know just what to do with that cough."

How she blessed the course of dry lectures on bronchitis, and the days she had been allowed to help in the diet-kitchen!

"Her health was good enough for home life," Miss Marshall had said. How had she ever imagined that there could be a lack of duty and opportunity in her mother's home? And the little woman on the train—was not "keeping some one's home happy" a career large enough for any girl?

"Robert Carr is back," her father said, suddenly, flicking the whip over gray Mollie's tail. "He's finished his medical course and hung out his shingle. A fine fellow."

The color came to Agnes' cheek and she turned her face away. She asked herself, in sudden bewilderment, whether she had been really forgetting Robert in the pressure or ambition and disappointment.

"A fine fellow," her father repeated. "Does me good to hear him speak. I wish you had a brother like that, Agnes; I'd like to have him in the house all the time."

This remark made Agnes laugh outright—and this time the laugh was not sad.

That evening, when the tea things had been cleared away and the firelight shone out brightly over the hearth, Viola brought a book to her sister for help.

"You don't know how good it is to

have you home again, Agnes! This algebra has been worrying me dreadfully; but that's nothing to the other worries."

Agnes kept the pencil in her hand a moment after Viola's problem was solved. She glanced at her father, reclining peacefully in his armchair, his cough already soothed; at Viola's happy face; at the room, many degrees cozier and neater since she had entered it; at a little note from Robert, which lay on the table beside her.

Slowly, with a smile dimpling her lips she drew a sheet of paper toward her and wrote:

"I Failure plus Opportunities."
"What are you writing, dear?" asked Viola.

Agnes crumpled the bit of paper in her hand and threw it into the grate.
"Just an equation I have been studying today," she said with a gay laugh. —Youth's Companion.

What Happens to the Advance.

Experiments in Austria from 1896 to 1899 show that at 1,500 to 2,000 paces a line of 108 men in single rank loses in three minutes 50 per cent. of its effective, from a company firing five cartridges a man, and that sections of a company forming a line of skirmishers advancing over flat country can be completely annihilated in three minutes by two sections of the enemy firing about five cartridges a man; and yet the drillbook, under the head of field manoeuvres, allows single mounted men to approach to 600 yards of the firing line in the open and pack mules to 500 yards. If cavalry approach within 800 yards of infantry they will be held only to have suffered severely. Closed bodies of troops without cover when opposed to well-conducted service rifle fire can only get up to 800 yards.

The experiments in Austria and the experiences in South Africa both show that at least 800 yards should be added on to the distance given in our drill book. That is to say, troops advancing to the attack will be under a severe fire for at least 1,000 yards, or for say fifteen to twenty minutes; they cannot then rush over the zone of effective fire in three or four minutes, as they could in former days; they must take it quietly at the beginning, so as to reserve their energies for the final rush.—The National Review.

Attractions of New Orleans.

"Talking about cities," said an old timer who was in Louisville during the convention of the chiefs of police recently, "makes me think of a thing that happened recently in connection with New Orleans. Some man was making a speech in favor of New Orleans as the next meeting place. He called attention to the fact that the National Bankers' Association would meet here; he said the manufacturers had decided to meet here, the Confederate Veterans would meet here, the International Association of Woman's Suffragists, and other organizations would meet in New Orleans during the year, and made a strong and eloquent plea for the association involved to hold its annual session in the city of New Orleans. This claim did not have any serious effect. But he recounted some of the peculiarities of the city, the love of music and the brass band, how the factory hand left his work to go to the windows, and all that sort of thing, and concluded by saying that New Orleans was the happiest city in the world. 'Why,' he said, 'New Orleans gets more pleasure out of life than any other city. We play and frolic like no other city. We have a good time all the time. The fact is,' he said, 'we simply work as a matter of amusement,' and this last phrase caught the crowd and New Orleans got the convention."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Spread of Peanut Culture.

The spread of the culture of the peanut is nothing short of phenomenal. A native, probably, of Surinam, in Central America, it was introduced in Brazil and Peru in the days of that mysterious civilization of which evidences remain in records and monuments. Then it traveled, perhaps long before Columbus set out on his hazardous journey, and reached China. By that enterprising people (enterprising in those bygone days) it was carried to India, Ceylon and the Malay archipelago. Thus, Asian tropics were blessed with a truly American plant. Then, again, Portuguese adventurers, after the discovery of America by belated Europeans, carried the peanut in their slave ships to the African coast; and thus another continent was added to the conquests of the American. Later days have seen it invade Australasia, and its culture there is urged, not only for the sake of food for man in the nuts, but also for cattle in the foliage.—Outing.

Right in It.

"I have been making a tour of the South," remarked J. B. Joseph. "I was greatly amused on alighting from the train in Savannah. The station is surrounded in all directions with a lot of saloons and cheap restaurants. In great illuminated letters over one of these saloons was the sign:

"Open all night."
"Next to it was a restaurant bearing with equal prominence the legend, 'We never close.'"

"Third in order was a Chinese laundry in a little tumble-down hotel and upon the front of this building was the sign in great scrawling letters, 'Me wakee, too.'"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

No man need expect to cut a dash by cutting his acquaintances.



REVIVAL OF CARNATIONS.

The carnation has been revived for decorative purposes, but instead of being massed as formerly the blossoms are artistically blended with their own foliage and maidenhair fern or asparagus. There are so many varieties of carnations that pretty effects may be achieved in any desired color scheme.

BEAUTIFUL FANS.

Fans are shown in a bewildering array of beauty and varied design, and while the old standards of lace, crepe, silk and ostrich feathers (mounted on mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell sticks) hold their own, very smart and dainty are the new Chinese and Japanese paper fans, both open and folding, with dainty little landscape and marine views, suggesting all manner of idyllic dreams of life in the mountains and at the seashore.

GET OUT OLD COLLARS.

If a woman has a trunk full of things that belonged to her grandmother or a great-aunt and have been laid by because they were out of fashion she may find among them some collars and undersleeves that will fit in excellently with the present styles. One woman who has been diving into a chest in the attic discovered some old embroidered batiste collars and sleeves which are the envy of her friends. They were slightly discolored, but otherwise are in perfect condition. These are suitable to be worn with light woolen and silk gowns as well as the batiste, linen and others of washable fabrics.—New York Press.

DRESS ACCESSORIES.

"Trifles" are of more importance than women sometimes think, for a very ordinary dress may often acquire an elegance which it has not by a well-chosen, pretty detail, be it only a waist belt. Gloves and boots cannot be called details; they are necessities, and cannot be too good in every respect. Details means collars, ties, belts, veils—everything, in fact, which is not of the dress, but which forms the tout ensemble of a perfect toilet. The very purse in her hand, the chain round her neck, the combs in her hair, proclaim the taste of the woman. In collars the latest is of embroidered lawn or lace over an under collar of black silk.

BEAD PURSES A FAD.

Once more the bead purse is in style. A popular actress is wearing one in her part on the stage and in the street. This purse is an old-fashioned sack purse embroidered with colored beads in a design of little pink June roses. The purse was worn by the lady of fashion one hundred years ago as an elegant article of personal adornment. This purse has been modernized with an oval gold band studded with diamonds which fits around the centre of the purse. The ring is fastened to a gold chain, which is pendant from a bracelet worn on her wrist. These purses were used at the time of Shakespeare and even at an earlier period.

WOMAN'S JOYLESS EFFORTS.

Protesting against woman's numerous "joyless efforts" to establish herself in an independent position, an Englishman says of women architects: "Architecture demands genius, mere talent will not do; more talent produces the horrors we see in our streets every day in the shape of red bricks with white copings, or yellow bricks with brown glazed tiles as a relief. Now, as it happens, there never was a woman genius, either as a painter, a sculptor, or a musician, and if we are to have bunglers, let us have bunglers whom, in virtue of their sex, we can unreservedly tell they are bunglers and whose pride in their profession is not sufficient to make them inveigh against the principal law of modern society, namely matrimony."—New York Press.

HOUSE CLEANING CONTRACTORS.

"A new industry has opened up for the gentlewoman in reduced circumstances," said a society leader recently. "I know of one woman who has taken advantage of it, and I don't see why there should not be a lot more. I suppose you might call them house-cleaning contractors. The idea is that a lot of women who have large establishments do not care to be bothered with the supervision of house cleaning, so they give out the contract for having this done. The woman I know who has gone into this business is a widow, whose husband lost his money and then inconsiderately died. She had always moved in good society, and had a positive genius for household affairs, and was blessed with a host of friends. So when her reverses came she conceived the idea of supervising the household details of other people, and she now has a number of clients, for I dare say you might call them such. She has a force of women working for her, and makes out very well, indeed."

RIBBONS FOR THE SPRING.

Ribbons are high in favor with the

New York girl, and she is using them in the most original of ways. At her corsage she pins a bunch of violets, the very latest substitute for the choux. But it is not composed of natural flowers, as one would suppose at a first glance. Instead it is made of ribbon violets, the sort that never fade. They are made of half-inch violet ribbon in two shades, and the effect is produced by tying the ribbon in tiny bow-knots. Sometimes they are bunched together, and then again they form the shower-ends for a cluster of shaded loops of ribbon. The bunch of ribbon violets makes a pretty corsage decoration, and it gives a new touch to a theatre-bodice. It also looks well worn as a substitute for real violets with the spring tailor-made gown. Some of the bunches of violets made of ribbon are as fragrant as the natural blossoms. This is done by using perfumed ribbon or hiding away in the bow-knots tiny bags of violet sachet.—Woman's Home Companion.

MISS ANTHONY AND THE BABY.

Those who are accustomed to see Miss Anthony upon a lecture platform and remember her many heroic struggles in behalf of woman's emancipation have little appreciation of the more tender side of nature which is called out in her personal intercourse with near friends. During the national convention, when her eightieth birthday was celebrated, among the friends who were present was a woman with an eight-months-old baby. One day when the mother of the child was called to Baltimore for a couple of hours on some important business a heavy snowfall which had astonished Washington, began to melt and in the room where the baby and nurse were staying, from a leak in the ceiling, the water began to drip. Drip, drip came the water into the wash bowl standing underneath. Miss Anthony, knowing her young friend was away, came to the room to see how the baby was faring. She discovered the dripping from the ceiling, was alarmed lest the baby should catch cold, had the manager of the hotel up in a moment to look after affairs and told him that a different and drier room must be given to the baby. So she and the nurse moved the baby and the family belongings to a more healthful apartment.

During that convention she would sometimes walk through the parlors or dining-room with this particular baby, exhibiting him to her various friends as a refutation of the notion that suffrage believers had no children.—Washington Post.

SOME NEW COIFFURES.

The radical change in hairdressing modes has resulted in the introduction of some admirable novelties in additional hair. One of the most attractive styles is the "true lover's knot." The hair is waved softly from ear to ear across the top of the head and combed back in a loose pompadour, not too high on the top nor too broad on the sides. The back hair is twisted in a large, loose, double knot, and the ends are arranged in a long, thick curl, falling at one side just behind the ear. This coiffure can be arranged easily by those who are blessed with thick, long, wavy locks. There are also two other particularly desirable arrangements of front hair—the Undulation and the Marie Antoinette, both of which are perfectly adapted to the new modes. With the former the front hair is waved as before described and combed over the undulation, which is made of naturally wavy hair on a fine Normandy lace foundation.

The Marie Antoinette is designed more especially for those whose front hair is too thin for graceful arrangement. It is so made as to adjust perfectly over the front of the head without the possibility of defection.

This season there is quite a bewildering assortment of exquisite hair ornaments. Quite the newest thing is the "Juliet cap." This is a revival of the little netted cap of pearls or brilliants worn by Italian women of rank and fashion when Romeo wooed Juliet. It is charming with the low dressing, and is worn on the top of the head.

Another dainty novelty is the tiara shaped wreath of maidenhair fern, gleaming with dewdrops. Small ivy leaves, with tiny flowers intermingled, are used in similar fashion, and roses, buds and other floral arrangements are all fascinatingly pretty.—New York Tribune.

Stole a Ride on King's Auto.

While the King and another gentleman were riding in a fast automobile through a narrow street in a village near Windsor, and while the machine was not running very rapidly, a boy who saw a chance to steal a ride got on the seat behind King Edward.

The King glanced around and caught sight of the youngster. He pretended to take no notice of him then, but when the road was clear he signalled to chauffeur for full speed ahead. The car darted off with the urchin clinging on for dear life and not daring to jump.

After the motor had gone a few miles, King Edward signalled to the chauffeur to slacken speed, and the child climbed down and turned slowly and ruefully homeward, when he was cheered by a coin thrown to him by the King.—New York Sun.

A Boy.

The first six months that a boy earns his own money you can always find peanuts in his pockets.—Atchison Globe.

It sometimes happens that cheap notoriety is dear at half the price.

Household Column.

ENGLISH BREAD SAUCE.

Cook together in a double boiler for fifteen minutes a cupful of milk, an eighth of a cupful of bread crumbs, a half dozen whole peppers, a small white onion and a half teaspoonful of salt. Remove the onion, add a tea spoonful butter, putting it in in small pieces, and cook five minutes longer. Strain and add a half cupful of cream. Serve hot.

BREADED CHICKEN.

Take a young roasting chicken, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one level tablespoonful of salt, one-third of a teaspoonful of pepper and half a cup of dried bread crumbs. The chicken should weigh about three pounds. Split it down the back, singe and wipe it dry with a damp cloth. Turn the wings back, skewer them in place, fasten the neck under the body with a skewer; press the chicken out flat and the legs back on the body, skewering them in place. Season with salt and pepper and place in a roasting pan; rub softened butter over the breast and legs and sprinkle with bread crumbs. Place in a hot oven and bake forty-five minutes, reducing the heat after the first fifteen minutes. Do not put any water in the pan; the chicken is placed in the pan with the split side down and no basting is done.

RHUBARB JELLY.

Take eight pounds of nice ripe rhubarb of the red variety, wash and cut into convenient lengths. Put into a stone jar or deep baking dish with the thin yellow shavings of yellow rind of three lemons. Cover the vessel and place in a moderate oven and let the rhubarb cook tender. Strain the juice from the fruit, add the strained juice of three lemons. Boil for half an hour. Then strain through a jelly bag and measure. To each cupful of juice allow one and one-fourth cupfuls of granulated sugar heated in the oven. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then let it boil until it will jelly when dropped on a saucer, skim carefully while boiling. When done, pour into glasses, filling them almost to overflowing, as jelly shrinks in cooling. When cold cover with paraffin paper and keep in a dry, cool, dark place.

SWEETS FOR BREAKFAST.

The custom of serving sweets on the breakfast table was originally an English custom. Now it is generally adopted in the United States, and a little bitter orange marmalade or some acid fruit jam is a pleasant finale to the American breakfast. The sweets should never be served at the beginning of the meal as fresh fruit is served. They would be too cloying and would destroy the appetite for more substantial food. They should be served after the meal is practically ended, and only a small amount should be eaten. When there is fresh fruit on the table marmalade or jam is unnecessary.

A favorite breakfast confection is made of tart oranges cut in pieces, with the outer and inner skin of the orange torn away from the pulp. Grate a little of the yellow peel of the orange with the orange pulp. Put the whole in a small thick jar and sweeten it to the taste and bake like beans—well covered with an earthen plate. It will form a thick marmalade and acquire a bright color in several hours' baking. Apples cooked in this slow way, with sugar added at the beginning, and garden rhubarb make excellent breakfast preserves. The flavor is entirely different from apple sauce or from stewed oranges cooked more rapidly on the top of the stove.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

Silverware is best brightened by rubbing it with oatmeal.

For burns, equal parts of white of egg and olive oil will prevent blisters if applied at once.

A tablespoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid in the whitening process.

Pipe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also from the hands.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stain and thus prevent it spreading over the fabric.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm or a little salt, or a little gum arabic dissolved.

To clean articles made of white zephyr, put in flour of magnesia, changing often; shake off the flour and hang in the open air a short time.

Rub tins, faucets and nickelware with a flannel cloth dipped in kerosene oil, then in whiting or ordinary soda; polish with a dry flannel.

In baking bread with the dry heat of a gas range oven a pan of hot water should be kept in the oven during the baking to generate moisture.

So-called chocolate trifles are tasty for five o'clock tea. These are ordinary oblong oyster crackers dipped in hot melted chocolate, taken out in a skimmer or wire basket and left to cool on waxed paper.

It is not generally known that wringing out a cloth in hot water and well wiping the furniture before putting on a furniture cream will result in a high polish and will not finger mark.

According to one housewife, the tinest pinch of salt added to hot chocolate or cocoa is exceedingly efficacious in bringing out the flavor of the beverage.

Scabbards worn by Russian officers are made of papier-mache.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS.—25 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

QUAY'S MAN WINS AND HOW?
There is no question the earnest enthusiasm in the Republican State convention last week was for Elkin. A remodeled machine, with the aid of money and the power of Federal office holders, and with the managed 86 votes from Philadelphia, nominated Pennypacker. The vote was close, and shows on how slight a thread rested the power and success of Quay. Never before since he became the great tycoon has he been in such peril, or won success by so close a margin. The machine from Philadelphia was all that saved him. Without Durham's 86 votes he would have had only 120 votes in the convention, lacking 59 of a majority. A few weeks ago Durham's 86 votes were pledged to Elkin. If they had kept faith Elkin would have had 234, or 55 more than were necessary to nominate. The nomination was won by the lavish use of money, placed by the people who expect to handle the next Legislature and use the next governor.

A choice had to be made between two machines. Elkin, despite his odious alliance with Stone, which was enough to kill anyone, by his vigorous and manly defiance of Quay's dictatorship gained unexpected support and strength, and would have been nominated on an honest, fair and free contest. This is as certain as anything can be. Quay won by precisely the same methods he nominated Delamater and Stone. They were taken up precisely as he took up his near relative, Pennypacker, who was nominated as Quay achieved success with Delamater and Stone. The three conventions were typical of the way the Republican party has sunk to the autocracy and corruption of boss and machine rule. The only difference is that the waning power and bitter and doubtful contest of this year shows the decadence of Quay's supremacy. At this rate it will be long until he will be only a memory, and not a very fragrant one.

Pennypacker may prove a strong candidate. Reliance rests on the probability he will have at his command 90,000 fraudulent votes in Philadelphia, as easily counted for him as Durham's 86 votes in the convention. The personal registration law will not be in effect, and the voting booths will be as wide open as ever. There is a prospect of his defeat in the fact that the people of the Commonwealth are weary and disgusted with the machine rule he will represent, and are disposed to a sweeping revolt. There are other reasons in the discords, division and angry feeling rampant in the Republican party. There never was greater discontent and political unrest than in Pennsylvania last week. The late convention, with its dishonesty, packed seats and bribed votes, will intensify it.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.
The Democratic party of the United States is showing a purpose of unity and coming together on the congressional nominations this year that has not been witnessed since the second election of Grover Cleveland, when the Democrats carried the House of Representatives by an overwhelming majority. It is admitted at Washington in Republican circles that the congressional result is at least uncertain and doubtful. The Democrats are hopeful, not to say confident, for neither party is confident, and are preparing to prosecute an energetic canvass in every close, doubtful or promising district in the Union.

It is in these congressional elections that National issues of great interest and importance are involved. The questions appear on the surface and relate mainly to imperialism and trust tariffs. They are easily understood, and never were the Democrats more in earnest in support of the party faith than they are arrayed on these issues. Every Democrat is expected to do his full duty. By unjust and thieving apportionments the Democratic party has been robbed of its rightful share in representation. In no State has the gerrymander been so rascally and thieving as in Pennsylvania. It requires four or five Democratic votes in this State, because of these disfranchising gerrymanders, to do the work of one Republican vote. When it comes to the election of congressmen the duty of the Pennsylvania Democrats is clear and important. It is all there is in the National politics this year. It is the time that divorces home issues from National questions. If Democrats will not stand up for the best possible fight in every congressional district in the State, what use is there in a Democratic party? If we have not the faith in our cause to make a contest for congressmen, why should we make a fight for president or governor? The same great principles are involved, if principles are supposed to have a place in politics.

An ugly scandal has cropped out in the Republican party which may have a far-reaching effect in politics. It relates to the contributions of money by the sugar king, Havemeyer, and the appropriation of a large amount of Cuban money on the order of Governor Wood, to further the administration's Cuban policy in the matter of reciprocity. This money, taken from the Cuban treasury, was used to influence public sentiment in the United States. Senator Teller made the matter public by presenting General Wood's order for the payment of the money. How he secured the proof is a mystery, but the fact that he got it is undeniable. He shows the vouchers. It strengthens the belief that there has been crooked work in the Cuban administration, and the fact that Cuban money on the order of General Wood was used to influence the American Congress and create public sentiment in this country is scandalous, if not criminal.

Those Republicans who have been asking and wondering whether Judge Pennypacker could accept a gubernatorial nomination at the hands of Senator Quay, and whether or not Judge Pennypacker approved of the means that were resorted to that he might have the nomination and Quay a victory, should recall a sentence in Pennypacker's famous eulogy of his boss. In that essay, which will play an important part in the campaign no doubt, Judge Pennypacker said of Quay: "It is not for me to express an opinion concerning his political methods or principles."

Spring Mills.

Rena Shires and May Smith attended Children's service at Sprucetown last Sunday.
The bridge across Sinking Creek, which was swept away by high water has been sadly neglected and caused much inconvenience. This is a matter that should be looked after; are not the supervisors the proper persons to look up this matter?
Harry Condo and wife, of York, and Mrs. Freeby, of Millheim, spent a day at the home of J. I. Condo, at this place.
W. O. Gramley made a business trip to Hazleton.
W. P. Alexander, boss miller in Allison Bros. roller flouring mill, was appointed District Grand Chief of the Knights of the Golden Eagle.

R. D. Runkle has been on the sick list for the past week.
The thunder storm in this part of the valley on Friday last was very severe, particularly over in Georges Valley. The storm appears to have been in sections, and in each it rained in torrents, accompanied with thunder and lightning of a startling character. The lightning was incessant and very vivid, while the peals of thunder were terrific. The residence of Hiram Cain was struck but with no special damage.

The Republicans in this section are not taking very kindly to the "Me and cousin Samuel" ticket. Elkins was decidedly the choice of the party in this neighborhood, as he apparently was in most every other place. A dozen years ago Boss Quay played the same trick and nominated Delamater against the wishes of the Republican party, and the people elected Pattison. History is only repeating itself.

A short time ago while visiting the extensive carriage establishment of J. C. Condo at Penn Hall to ascertain what was new and novel in that line, and the condition of business generally, Mr. Condo said that with him business was never better, and that his sales were greatly in advance of last year. He kindly escorted me through the several departments of the works. The stock room was filled with carriage hardware, and looks like a general store. Next was the paint room and then the varnishing department; this room is air tight to exclude every particle of dust, a piano could be varnished in this room with perfect safety. In the sales room were three buggies made to order and ready for delivery. They are elegant pieces of work and shine like mirrors. Mr. Condo not only prides himself on the beauty and workmanship of his buggies but also for their service. His establishment is unquestionably one of the institutions of Penns Valley.

Calvin King will take possession of the Spring Mills hotel this week, and will then be known as the village landlord. Mr. King is a very popular gentleman, very capable, and the traveling public may rest assured that they will be properly entertained.
Mrs. Maggie Ruhl retires from the hotel with the well wishes of the entire community. Her late husband, Edwin Ruhl, by close attention to business, with his pleasant and agreeable manner, had made the hotel a popular resort and headquarters for commercial agents. Every thing was inviting and home like, and under his able and skillful management was doing a large business. But alas, never again can we behold his smiling face, nor hear that merry laugh all is hushed, all still, he has bid the world good night and now lies sleeping beneath the church yard sod.

Dorothy Dodd.

Colyer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Runkle, of Tusseyville, and daughter, Mrs. Lydia High, of Lock Haven, visited their son, James Runkle, of this place.
Misses Blanche Homan and Mary Meyer, of this place, attended Children's service at Sprucetown.
George Meiss, merchant at Colyer, is on the sick list at this writing; all hope for his speedy recovery.
Wm. Mulbarger who was working for Ed. Kline, has taken up his old residence again at John L. Runkle's. Wm. thinks the old home is the best.
Wm. Taylor and family spent Sunday at the home of Wm. Colyer, at Linden Hall.

Mrs. Levi Stump and grand son, Bruce Rowe, attended Children's service at Centre Hall Sunday morning.
Mrs. Alvin Stump spent several days with her mother, Mrs. Mary Wingard, at this place.
Wm. Reiber lost a valuable cow on Saturday.

Miss Maude Stover and cousin, Miss Mary Klinefelter, of Tusseyville, visited at the home of Samuel Klinefelter, near Centre Hall, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Bottorff and daughter Helen visited at the home of Mrs. Fahringer Sunday evening.
D. C. Keller, of Centre Hall was through this section buying up cattle.
Andrew Jordan and G. R. Meiss, who are great fruit raisers, are having great demands for their choice strawberries; they have very fine fruit.

Mrs. Roney and Mrs. George Lee and son John returned home Sunday, after spending several days with their brother, at Milroy, and their sister, at Lewistown.
Miss Mary Jordan spent Saturday at the home of Miss Katie Boal.

Farmers Mills.

If all are willing, the young men of this community will organize a band.
D. H. Rearick, accompanied by his family, spent Saturday and Sunday with his mother.

M. F. Homan is home from Lewistown for a short stay.

Wm. Allison raised the frame for the addition which is being built to the barn used by Mr. Weagly.

Al. Bradford made a trip to Millheim Saturday afternoon.

The Penns Cave hunting club held a festival Saturday evening at the Cave house which was well attended. Ice cream and cake, cigars, candies and other refreshments were served.

John Long is smiling all over his face and says he has a hiring.

D. H. Rearick and Edward Dunkle were in Georges Valley two days last week doing more repairing on Mr. Rearick's farm.

Miss Dottie Armbruster was home over Sunday.

Samuel Wise and wife, of Georges Valley, attended the festival Saturday evening.

Mrs. J. H. Rishel and daughter Lodie, spent several days at Coburn last week.

Mrs. Isaac Smith has had several hemorrhages since last Saturday, and is very weak, with no signs of improvement.

Arthur Homan while crossing the Seven Mountains from Lewistown to Potters Mills last Saturday, shot himself through the hand while handling a revolver. As a result, he carries his hand in a sling and suffers much pain.

John Broom, supervisor, is putting the roads in better condition; he could accomplish more work and make greater improvements could he be with all his men at the same time.

A meeting will be called this week for the purpose of organizing a band at this place; at one time we had one of the best bands in the county and if all who join do their part, with a little assistance by subscription from friends we can again have a first-class band.

The peach crop in the orchards of Mingle & Arney, Weaver Bros. and Hettinger, promises to be a large one. Quite a few of the young people of this place attended the festival at Penns Cave.

J. F. Eberick, the up-to-date saddler, has a fine harness in his shop for sale.

Some of the young folks of this place attended the Children's service in the Lutheran church at Penn Hall.

Samuel Homan made a flying trip to Lewistown on Friday and returned on Saturday afternoon.

The people of this community are kept from planting corn by the heavy rains.

Jerry Yearick, from Kansas, and Mrs. Samuel Gettig, from Spring Bank, were visitors at M. L. Rishel's on Monday.

Isaac Smith is getting some repairing done to his house by H. E. Shreckengost.

My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia; but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. SHRECKENGOST, editor World Herald, Fair Haven, Wash. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Linden Hall.

John M. Garbrick left on Monday for New York, where he expects to spend the greater part of his vacation.

Miss Lula Shultz, of Centre Hall is visiting at the home of Wm. Brooks and family.

George Garbrick and Miss Annie Royer spent Thursday of last week at State College.

Miss May Stump, who spent part of the summer at Boalsburg, returned home this week.

Mrs. Erb, of Harrisburg, is visiting her grand parents Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swabb.

Mrs. Harriet Long and daughter Annie, of Centre Hall, spent a few days in town.

Misses Sara and Eretta Weiland, of State College, visited their friend Miss Freda Hess a few days.

Mrs. Perry Cole and son Leo spent a few days in Bellefonte.

The calthumpians serenaded the town Saturday evening honoring three couples in one night.

The young peoples' annual picnic passed off very pleasantly, and arrangements were made to hold it at Shingletown Gap next June.

How to Avoid Trouble.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save you a trip to town in the night or your busiest season.

It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Keith's.

Keith's Theatre has been the coolest place enclosed by walls in Philadelphia during the past torrid week, and, despite the heat outside that brought terror to so many, has enjoyed profitable business. Only those who visited the theatre were able to realize the extraordinary results, achieved by the cooling plant. Many persons, it is believed, went to Keith's, despite its other varied attractions, solely to escape the heat.

The preceding summers have demonstrated to Keith's patrons the value of the perpetual volume of ice air. This season, however, the plant is more perfect and more effective than ever before.

It is difficult to imagine a better balanced selection of domestic matter than is found in the July Delineator, adapted as it is to the trying needs of hot weather. Housewives will appreciate especially the suggestions contained in Summer Salads and Cheese Dishes, the chapter on mayonnaise, the recipes for preparing cherries, and the directions for hot weather beverages. In addition is an article useful at any season on braising, frying and sauteing meats.

Two August Tours to the Pacific Coast at Greatly Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the low rates authorized by the transcontinental lines to the Pacific Coast during the Summer, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run two high grade personally-conducted tours to the Pacific Coast by special trains of the highest grade Pullman equipment. Both tours will leave New York August 2, visiting Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Del Monte (Monterey), Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Jose, and Portland on the going trip.

Returning, Tour No. 1 will run northward from Portland and eastward through the magnificent Canadian Rockies by leisurely daylight trips, with stops at Glacier, Banff Hot Springs, and other points, reaching New York and the East via St. Paul and Chicago on August 31.

Tour No. 2 will run eastward from Portland over the Northern Pacific Railway to Cincinnati, where the special train will be sidetracked while the passengers make the usual six-day trip of the Yellowstone National Park. From the Park the route homeward will be via St. Paul and Chicago, arriving New York September 4.

Rates from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, including transportation, Pullman berth, and all meals on the tour except during the five days spent in San Francisco, when Pullman accommodations and meals are not provided.

For Tour No. 1, \$200. Two persons occupying one berth, \$180 each.

For Tour No. 2, \$250, including all expenses through Yellowstone Park. Two persons occupying one berth, \$230 each.

A preliminary announcement outlining the various details is now in course of preparation, and will be furnished as soon as ready upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Dorothy Dodd.
Dorothy Dodd.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidneys—poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away coil by coil.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold at all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Furniture at Reduced Prices.

Smith Bros., from now until August 1st, will sell at greatly reduced prices all kinds of furniture. The goods are first class in every particular, and the prices are so low that it will pay to buy during this period.

Dorothy Dodd.

See Grant Hoover before you insure.

A full line of bicycle repairs at Bushman's.

A Correction.

This is to certify that the party from Spring Mills, suspected of robbing my house is altogether innocent of the crime and I am very sorry that he was suspected.

J. M. CONLAY, Centre Hall, Pa.

GRANT HOOVER

Controls sixteen of the largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the world.

The Best is the Cheapest....

No mutuals; no assessments.

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Office in Crider's Stone Building,

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HOTELS.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
J. W. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Centre for fishing and hunting. may 1907

HOTEL HAAG,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Fine Stabling. Heated Throughout.
Rates \$1.00 per day.
East Bishop Street.
F. A. NEWCOMER, Proprietor

SPRING MILLS HOTEL.
Edwin Ruhl, Proprietor.
SPRING MILLS, PA.
First-class accommodations at all times for men or boat.
Free bus to and from all trains.
Excellent livery attached.

Old Fort Hotel...
ISAAC SHAWVER, Proprietor,
Rates \$1.00 per Day. Newly Furnished.
Best Liquors. Fine Stabling.

PENNSYLVANIA R.R.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division
and Northern Central Railway.
Time Table in Book No. 1.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

7:37 a.m.—Train 61. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:25 a.m.—Train 30. Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

11:30 p.m.—Train 12. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1:30 p.m.—Train 32. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

3:30 p.m.—Train 34. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

5:30 p.m.—Train 36. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

7:30 p.m.—Train 38. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:30 p.m.—Train 40. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

11:30 p.m.—Train 42. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1:30 a.m.—Train 44. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

3:30 a.m.—Train 46. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

5:30 a.m.—Train 48. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

7:30 a.m.—Train 50. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:30 a.m.—Train 52. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

11:30 a.m.—Train 54. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1:30 p.m.—Train 56. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

3:30 p.m.—Train 58. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

5:30 p.m.—Train 60. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

7:30 p.m.—Train 62. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:30 p.m.—Train 64. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

11:30 p.m.—Train 66. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1:30 a.m.—Train 68. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

3:30 a.m.—Train 70. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

5:30 a.m.—Train 72. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

7:30 a.m.—Train 74. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9:30 a.m.—Train 76. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12:19 p.m. New York 2:19 p.m. Mail route 12:19 p.m. Washington 1:15 p.m. Fair car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1

SENSITIVE TO SOUND

ACUTE POWERS OF HEARING WITH WHICH FISH ARE ENDOWED.

Some Interesting Experiments That Were Made to Determine Just What Manner of Noises or Motions Would Startle Trout.

There are three phases of sense in fish particularly interesting to the angler—their exquisite powers of hearing, of seeing and their subtle, abnormal sensitiveness to atmospheric influence. With all our experience and study it is doubtful if we have arrived at anything like a full estimate of the acute sensitiveness with which fish are endowed. I devote this article to hearing. By hearing I must obviously be understood to mean their power of appreciating the vibration caused by sound, the conductor being either solid, aerial or liquid.

In man sound vibrates the eardrum, and in that way when we are under water we discover little intelligible meaning from sounds. But the same vibrations are undoubtedly received by the exquisitely sensitive hearing intelligence of a fish, if I may use the term, in a different and far more impressive way. By intelligence I mean an instinctive recognition by their bodies of some disturbance, just as man recognizes a passing breath of air. It takes the form of feeling.

I came to the conclusion that I would make a few experiments. Here are one or two facts: A friend entered into it with me, and we be thought ourselves of certain well known trout in our preserve which were "always there." Then we placed thatched hurdles a day or two beforehand so that the fish might get accustomed to them in such a way that we could approach close to their haunts without being seen and watch the unsuspecting trout through a small hole cut in the straw. When one was not at home, the other generally was. My friend undertook the noise making, I the observation.

From the sound of a gunshot 500 yards away, which made our trout distinctly start, to the breaking of a twig three yards from the fish, which did the same, we tried all kinds of sounds, shrill and dull and at varying distances, and the sum of our experiments convinced us of this: That our sensitively organized friends felt the displacements of molecules through ether, which we call sound, and the further vibrating disturbance through what we call water, which I verily believe conducts sensation to the fish as readily as glass permits the penetration of light to this paper, in proportion to the distances and the character of the sound, but that they did hear, or feel rather, and with incredible quickness, too, was conclusively demonstrated.

What they heard and were not alarmed at I cannot tell, but when they were alarmed it was evident enough by the same kind of start they give when their chief enemy suddenly peeps over the bank. In only two cases could I discover actual flight, the fright that sends them down a gunshot behind the hurdle and a heavy stamp of the foot near by. It is noteworthy that the shrill sounds seemed to startle them most. For instance, a policeman's whistle at ten yards sent one out into the stream as if looking about for some source of danger, whereas a shout at the same distance caused no detected movement. Their way of shifting a little farther from the bank when they have an inkling of danger is a very pretty side movement, well known no doubt. It seems for the purpose of watching the bank at a better angle.

The common manner of showing their alarm was by a sudden quiver, sometimes followed by a sinking down an inch or two, as much as to say, "What's up?" I very much doubt if I ever crept up to my people without being detected, and yet I was careful, for, if you notice, a trout once on the qui vive gives no sign of alarm at a second movement or noise. Once prepared he is immovable till he suddenly darts off. You may throw your greatest bait at him, and he either braves it stolidly or bolts clean away. Five minutes' perfect stillness and they settle back to confidence, and then they were again easily startled. I fancy the laws of refraction had something to do with it and that even from the sky they sometimes perceived my movements. I had often suspected this before.

Another conclusion: I believe they heard much they appeared not to. A sudden smack of the hands together, and there was a decided quiver, but a bird rattle, begun very softly and gradually brought up to its very loudest, and no notice seemed to be taken. But doubtless, like ourselves, however loud the noise, the gradient robs it of its startle. However fanciful it may sound, of this I am thoroughly convinced—that water is such an immediate transmitter of vibration to fish that they recognize sound from the air nearly as quickly as man. It is no argument to say we do not when in it. We have no need. Fish have. And because they have they are providentially endowed with supersensitiveness to that particular nervous influence among others.—London Field.

Two Crops.
"Funny about young Spenditt, wasn't it?" said the observing man.
"Was it?" asked the man of an inquiring mind.
"Yes; he lost his money raising Cain in Europe and then made another fortune raising cane in Louisiana."—Baltimore American.

Useless.
Mr. D. Speetle—My dear, I wish you would prepare something occasionally to tempt my appetite.

His Wife—The Idea. Why, you have not any appetite to tempt.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Dorothy Dodd.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

Curious Methods That Prevail in Some Foreign Countries.

In this favored land of the free every lover of love has his own way of making love and popping the question, but in some foreign countries the peasant has peculiar and traditional ways of performing those pleasing functions. Among Hungarian gypsies cakes are used as love letters. Inside the cake is a coin, which is baked in it. The cake is flung to the favored object of one's affections. The retention of the cake signifies acceptance, but if it is flung back with force it signifies rejection.

The Japanese lover wishing to make known the state of his feelings throws a bunch of pale plum flower buds into his loved one's litter as she enters it to go to a friend's wedding. If she tosses the blossoms lightly out, the suitor knows that he is rejected, but if she fastens them to her girdle it is "Oh, happiness!" with him.

In some parts of Spain the young peasant looks unutterable things, but never tries to speak until he has been accepted. The girl neither looks nor speaks, but she sees. Late in the cool of the evening the youth knocks at her father's door and asks for a gourd of water. It is of course given to him. Then comes the crisis. If he is invited to take a chair within the porch or a seat in the garden, he is an accepted suitor, but if this civility is not extended to him he goes away knowing that he is rejected. If he is accepted, there is a great celebration by the family of the bride to be in honor of her betrothal.

When the Eskimo goes a-wooing, he walks to the house of his loved one's parents and, seizing the object of his affections by her long, strong hair or her furs, carries her away to his hut of snow or tent of skins. No matter how much the girl may reciprocate her suitor's affections, she always makes a show of resistance and tries to run away from him, this for the sake of preserving the conventionalities of Eskimo society.

AN ANECDOTE OF WHITMAN.

How the Poet Was Trying to Cheer Up a Friendless Boy.

One day I was stopped on Washington street, says J. T. Trowbridge in The Atlantic, by a friend who made this startling announcement: "Wait, Whitman is in town. I have just seen him." When I asked where, he replied: "At the stereotypy foundry, just around the corner. Come along. I'll take you to him." The author of "Leaves of Grass" had loomed so large in my imagination as to seem almost superhuman, and I was filled with some such feeling of wonder and astonishment as if I had been invited to meet Socrates or King Solomon.

We found a large, gray haired and gray bearded, plainly dressed man, reading proof sheets at a desk in a little dingy office, with a tank, unwholesome looking liquid at his elbow distastefully watching him. The man was Whitman, and the proofs were those of his new edition. There was a scarcity of chairs, and Whitman, rising to receive us, offered me his, but we all remained standing except the sickly looking lad, who kept his seat until Whitman turned to him and said: "You'd better go now. I'll see you this evening." After he had gone out Whitman explained: "He is a friendless boy I found at my boarding place. I am trying to cheer him up and strengthen him with my magnetism," a practical but curiously prosaic illustration of these powerful lines in the early poems:

To any one dying thither I speed and twist the knob of the door.
I seize the depending man; I release him with resistless will.
Every room of the house do I fill with an armed force, lovers of one, banners of graves.

Points About a Good Horse.
There are some points which are valuable in horses of every description. The head should be proportionately large and well set on. The lower jawbones should be sufficiently far apart to enable the head to form an angle with the neck, which gives it free motion and a graceful carriage and prevents it bearing too heavily on the hand. The eye should be large, a little prominent and the eyelid fine and thin. The ear should be small and erect and quick in motion. The top ear indicates dullness and stubbornness. When too far back, there is a disposition to mischievous.

A Curious Boat.
According to a Chinese legend, there lived in Canton 200 years before Christ an artist named Lin Kao Pong, who won an immortal reputation owing to the fact that he was able to fashion out of a bean pod a boat, complete with rudder, sails, mast and all other necessary appurtenances. Moreover, on the exterior of the boat were engraved various maxims by Confucius. For this masterpiece, it is said, the Emperor Tai Fou paid him 1,000 taels.

A Question of Pride.
"She thinks she is entitled to a divorce, but she won't seek it."

"Religious scruples, I suppose?"
"No; family pride."
"How is that?"
"She's afraid it would make a genealogical tangle that would destroy the value of the family tree for future generations."—Chicago Post.

Proof Positive.
Timkins—I'd get married if I could find a sensible girl.
Simkins—I know a nice girl, but I don't think she wants to marry. At least she refused me.

Timkins—By George, she must be a sensible girl! Introduce me, will you?
—New York World.

Dorothy Dodd.

Animals and Salt.

Among certain people there is a strong idea that nothing is worse for dogs than salt, but as a matter of fact, when administered in small quantities, it materially assists the process of digestion. There is no doubt, however, that to give dogs or any other animals broth or pot liquor in which salt pork or lard has been boiled would be almost equivalent to giving them a small dose of poison. The use of salt among horses, cattle and sheep is advocated by the highest veterinary authorities. Pigs, on the contrary, are extremely susceptible to the poisonous influence of the agent, and experiments have been made which had, after small doses regularly administered, fatal results. Habitually, as a matter of course, all animals consume a certain portion of salt, as it exists in certain proportions in most articles of food.—London Mail.

Effects of Pepper.

A writer on foods declares that pepper is a vegetable poison, a stimulant, but in no sense a food; a substance nonusable by the vital organs and therefore to be thrown out of the vital domain.

Red or black pepper is a prolific cause of enlargement of the blood vessels and ultimately of disease of the heart. Its immediate effect is to create increased action, not only of the capillaries, causing temporary congestion and even inflammation of the mucous surfaces, but also of the organs which secrete the digestive fluids. Its ultimate effect is to weaken and deaden these organs by repeated stimulation to abnormal action. It also impairs or destroys the nerves of taste in the mouth, together with the gastric or other nerves which aid in the process of digestion.

When these are weakened by stimulants, the functions themselves are necessarily impaired, and confirmed dyspepsia, with its attendant train of bad symptoms, brings up the rear.

Why the Villain Protested.

"Aha-a-a," growled the heavy villain, scowling savagely at the footlights, "I have her in me power at last. Aha-a-a!"

This was the cue for the heroine to enter and give a start of horrified surprise at discovering him with the history of her past life in his hands. But she did not enter.

"Aha-a-a!" repeated the villain once more, while he looked anxiously off stage.

Still no heroine.

"Aha-a-a!" At this point the stage manager slipped into the wings and hoarsely whispered: "You'll have to aha-a-a four or five times more, Bill. The star has mislaid her shoe horn and ain't dressed to come on yet."—Baltimore American.

Electric Eels.

Horses and mules are, or at one time were, made to play a curious part in the fishing operations of South American Indians who eat the gymnotus or electric eel. Humboldt was told that it was their custom to force horses to enter the ponds in which these eels lived, and when the fish had exhausted on the animals their ability for the time being to inflict a shock the fishermen caught them with nets and harpoons, secure from risk themselves. The more excited and angry the electric eel, the more violent is the shock it inflicts.

Humboldt saw this curious fishing on one occasion: "A troop of horses and mules was driven into the water and prevented from coming out by the Indians, who crowded round the pool. The eels, stunned and confused by the noise of the horses, defended themselves by the repeated discharge of their batteries. For a long time they seemed likely to gain the victory over the animals, which were to be seen in every direction, stunned by the frequency and force of the electric shocks, to disappear under the water. Some of the horses rose again and in spite of the vigilance of the Indians calmed the shore, exhausted with fatigue, and their limbs being benumbed by the electric commotions they stretched themselves at full length upon the ground. In less than five minutes two horses were already drowned."

Dorothy Dodd.

Pennsylvania Chautauques.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauque, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 5, 1902, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from New York, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Phoenixville, Wilmington, Perryville, Frederick, Md., Washington, D. C., East Liberty, Butler, Indiana, Conneville, Bedford, Clearfield, Martinsburg, Bellefonte, Waterford, Canandaigua, Wilkesbarre, Tambooken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, and principal intermediate points, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 5, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. For specific rates, consult ticket agents.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Susan Shaffer, late of Grege township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to bring immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. M. GROVE, Administrator, June 19/02.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Grege Gold and Silver Mining Company will be held at the Grege Hotel in the Borough of Centre Hall, on Friday the 27th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. The dissolution of the Grege of the company arising out of the sale of the company's real estate in Carbon county, Pa., will be completed, and all other matters relating to the dissolution of said company and the settlement of all accounts, and all business necessary for a dissolution of said company, will be transacted at said meeting. N. B. SPANGLER, H. Y. STITZLER, Secretary, June 19/02.

Read It in His Newspaper.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of new Lebanon, Ohio, is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkzeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says: "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife said to me 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Write Grant Hoover for prices on insurance.

Dorothy Dodd.

For biliousness use Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels, effecting a quick and permanent cure. For sale by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Dorothy Dodd.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale at a set price the following articles: 2-TON HAWK PORTABLE ENGINE, KID CUTTING MACHINE, 26-INCH FLOURING BUHL, FLOURING MACHINERY, 12-FOOT REEL AND CONVEYERS, SUGARING MACHINE, LINE SHAFT, ELEVATORS, FLOUR CHUTES, ETC. The following machinery will be sold separately, or can be bought with the balance. Apply to JOHN R. STEIN, Editor, 310 E. 1st St., Pa.

BANKS.

Penn's Valley Banking Company, CENTRE HALL, PA. Receives Deposits, Discounts Notes. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier. July

House and Lot for Sale.
The Blinn homestead in Centre Hall is offered for sale by the owner, Rev. Robert O'Boyle, in order to close out the estate. The property consists of dwelling house, outbuildings, stable and about five acres of land. The location is pleasant, and will make a splendid home. For further particulars inquire of W. B. Mingle, Centre Hall.

Of what does a bad taste in your mouth remind you? It indicates that your stomach is in had condition and will remind you that there is nothing so good for such a disorder as Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets after having once used them. They cleanse and invigorate the stomach and regulate the bowels. For sale at 25 cents per box by J. F. Smith, H. F. Rossman, J. B. Fisher's Sons.

Dorothy Dodd.

College of Music.
The summer term of this well known school of music will begin July 21, six weeks instruction and board for \$25. As all scholars have vacation at this time, it gives an opportunity to school children and teachers to attend Parents during a home-like school for their children should send for catalogue to HENRY R. MOYER, FREESBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth McElhiney, late of Grege township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to bring immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. P. GROVE, Administrator, June 19/02.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Harry Hunt, late of Grege township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to bring immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. P. GROVE, Administrator, June 19/02.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Hunt, late of Grege township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to bring immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. P. GROVE, Administrator, June 19/02.

J. F. GARTHOFF, Justice of the Peace, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer, Centre Hall, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for chilblains, etc. Sent by mail for 25 cents. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

DR. SMITH'S SALVE for all kinds of sore. Nothing fails to yield. Sent by mail. The DR. SMITH CO., Centre Hall, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.
Wanted for C. Hall and vicinity a good, reliable agent to sell our Tons Coffees, etc., on commission. Trade already established. For further particulars apply to GRAND UNION TEA CO., 26 N. 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dorothy Dodd.

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A fine line of—
INGRAIN
and
BRUSSELS.

These Carpets will be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. Prices from 15 cents to \$1.20.

Give us a call.

Kreamer & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

NEW GOODS, Low Prices!

We have just received a full line of Notions, such as Ladies' Turnover Collars and Stocks, Ladies' Fancy Skirts in different styles, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Corsets, ribbons, belts, also a fine line of trimmings.

We have Mens' and Boys' Shirts, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Stocks, Hosiery, Suspenders, Umbrellas and, in fact, most everything you generally find in a country store. A new lot of Dry Goods. Highest prices paid for country produce. Come and give us a call.

H. F. ROSSMAN, Spring Mills.

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Spilling Mills, Pa.

New Store.

New Stock

I will be pleased to have a call from all persons wishing to purchase goods in my line.

DRY GOODS.

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All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods, and at prices that will surprise you.

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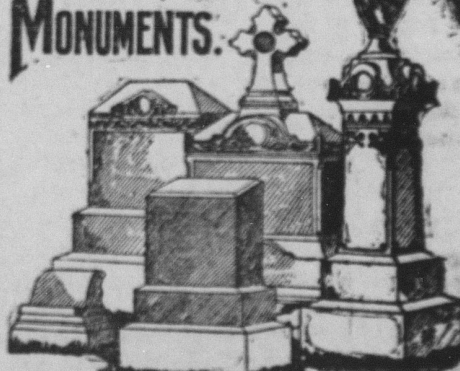
J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. J. ORVIS, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office in Orvis's Exchange building on second floor.

DAVID F. FORTNEY, W. Harrison Walker, FORTNEY & WALKER, Attorneys at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office north of Court House.

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney at Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank.

J. VICTOR ROYER, Attorney-at-law, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office directly North of Court House.

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.



H. G. STROHMEIER, CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

HIGH GRADE . . .

MONUMENTAL WORK

in all kinds of Marble and Granite. Don't fail to get my prices.

W. G. BUNKLE, Attorney-at-Law, BELLEFONTE, PA. All kinds of legal business attended to promptly. Special attention given to collections. Office, 23 North Orvis's Exchange Bldg.

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MINERS MARCH WITH FIREARMS

The Strike Situation Serious in the Virginia Fields.

UNREST IN ALL THE COALFIELDS.

Strikers Parade With Winchester and Revolvers and Threaten Men Who Attempt to Return to Work—Many Shots Exchanged With the Guards at the Mines—Situation at Roanoke.

Bluefield, W. Va., (Special).—There are not as many men at work in the Flat Top coal region as last week. Several parties of 150 to 200 strikers are parading the field, armed with Winchester and a great many shots have already been exchanged between them and the guards at the mines. At the Buckeye operation a party of 100 strikers, most of them armed, prevented the men from going to work. Thirty-eight armed strikers were met by guards at Coaldale Mountain as they were crossing Elkhorn tunnel. The rifles were taken away from them and stored at Coaldale. This was accomplished through the assistance of an agitator. At the Tug River operation, in the Tug River district, an effort was made by 30 strikers to take possession of the mines. A number of shots were exchanged by strikers and guards. The strikers finally were driven off. At Norton, in the Lower Clinch Valley district, mines are working with one-fourth their regular force. The mining companies are calling on the sheriffs.

Roanoke, Va., (Special).—A number of miners returning from the coal fields reached here. They report a very serious state of affairs around Simmons Creek and Goodwill mines, on the West Virginia side. They say that about 500 strikers armed with rifles, revolvers, etc., were marching from that section toward North Fork and demanding that the non-union men now at work quit. They also say that the strikers have taken charge of the Goodwill and Simmons Creek mines, and have announced their determination not to allow the workers to resume and will resist them or any attempt that may be made by the mine owners to resume work.

STRANGLER HERSELF WITH HER GARTER

A Woman's Suicide Under Singular Circumstances at a Sanitarium.

Galesburg, Ill., (Special).—Miss Hannah Hall, aged 45 years, of Bradford, Ill., committed suicide at the Galesburg Sanitarium under singular circumstances. When she came here for treatment she brooded over the mental condition of her mother, who had been sent to an asylum, and feared she herself would become demented. This so preyed on her that she made an attempt at suicide.

The attendants then removed everything which they thought she could injure herself with. In the afternoon, while they were gone, Miss Hall removed one of her garters. This she fastened around her neck; one end she tied to the bedstead; she then threw herself, face downward, toward the floor, causing speedy strangulation. When discovered she was dead.

The physicians were amazed that she could have held herself in such a position and endured the agony.

Right to Mother-in-Law.

Chicago, (Special).—Judge Holdom, in the Cook County Superior Court, has decided that a man has a right to keep a mother-in-law in his house and that a wife who objects to the presence of the mother of a former wife has no just complaint in law. William Giese, four times married, was the defendant in the case. The fourth Mrs. Giese was suing. Among other reasons why she wanted separate maintenance, she said, was because Mr. Giese insisted that she share her home with the mother of two of his former wives, who were sisters. The case will be appealed.

Kilauea Is Active.

Honolulu, (By Cable).—The volcano Kilauea, on Hawaii, has broken loose again, according to a report received by steamer. Flames and smoke are rising above the crater. The outbreak took place June 3, and up to the time of the last reports from Hawaii, it was still continuing. The outbreak has been fore-shadowed for many days by an increase over the normal volume of smoke coming from the crater. There also have been slight earthquakes. No eruptions of lava or ashes have taken place.

Suffering in Siberia.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The famine in Siberia is spreading with increasing intensity. Reports from Irkutsk show that an enormous number of famine-stricken people are flocking to that city. They are camped in the open, without shelter of any kind, and clad in rags, and are dependent entirely on private charity, which is quite inadequate to cope with the distress. Cattle plague also prevails in the stricken districts.

Constitution Rejected at Polls.

New Haven, Conn., (Special).—The Constitution proposed for the State of Connecticut by the convention, which was in session four and a half months, beginning January 1, was defeated at the polls by the people of the State by a decisive vote. Little interest was shown in the election by the voters, only about 15 per cent. of the registered vote of the State being cast.

Church Struck by Lightning.

Hornellsville, N. Y., (Special).—The worst electrical storm in years occurred at Canisteo. The rain fell in torrents. During the storm lightning struck the spire of the Baptist church, passing down into the church and badly damaging the building. Many people were inside the church, and some of them were badly injured by the bolt. In Hornellsville the main building at Preston's brickyard was struck by lightning. Fire followed, partially destroying the plant.

SUMMARY OF THE LATEST NEWS.

Domestic.

The striking puddlers in four rolling mills at Columbia, Pa., although granted an increase in wages, refused to return to work because the management refused to treat with the Amalgamated Association.

Vice Chancellor Emory, in Newark, N. J., made permanent the injunction restraining the United States Steel Corporation from converting \$200,000,000 of preferred stock into bonds.

Dr. George H. Denny, president of Washington and Lee, has been notified that Furman University, Greenville, S. C., has conferred the degree of LL. D. on him.

Abe Rothschild, who is accused of being the principal in the unsuccessful attempt to swindle New York diamond merchants, was arrested in Harrisburg, Pa.

The 20-hour schedule between New York and Chicago was inaugurated by the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads.

A freight train ran into a washout caused by a cloudburst at Middlesex, Vt., and five railroad men lost their lives.

A memorial arch was dedicated at Camp Chase, near Columbus, erected in honor of 2,500 Confederate dead buried there. The speakers were Governor Nash and General Gordon.

Oliver Williams, the gypsy who eloped from Nansmond, Va., with Fanny Smith, was arrested in Emporia, Va. A conversation between two colored men on the seaboard at Macon, N. C.

William Collins, colored, aged 50 years, was nearly cut to pieces with an ax by William Dixon, aged 70 years.

Joseph A. Swain, president of Indiana State University, has accepted the presidency of Swarthmore.

Blenheim, the home of Dr. B. L. Winston, in Hanover county, Virginia, was destroyed by fire.

The combine plate-glass works of the country have agreed to shut down for a month.

The city of New York will prosecute corporations to force them to stop using soft coal.

Counsel for Charles L. Raymond, of Boston, asked permission of Vice-Chancellor Emory at Newark, N. J., to file a bill for a preliminary injunction to restrain the United States Steel Corporation from retiring \$200,000,000 of preferred stock and issuing bonds instead.

The Imperial Glucose and Starch Company, recently formed to compete with the Glucose Trust, or the Corn Products Company, will construct a \$3,000,000 plant near Chicago with a daily capacity of 25,000 bushels of corn.

John Wamamaker is reported to be back of a deal in progress in Chicago for the purchase of the Palmer House block for the erection of a gigantic department store.

The wholesale milliners of Chicago, upon notice of the Audubon Society, agreed to stop the importation as well as the sale of the plumage of singing birds.

Lieut. R. C. Croxton, Twenty-third United States Infantry, attempted to kill himself by shooting in Richmond, Va., where he had gone on sick leave. Thoswald Hansen, who murdered a boy in Montreal to get 17 cents, was hanged, tickets of admission being sold to see the hanging.

Charles W. Reynolds, a pioneer citizen of Newport News, Va., died there of a complication of diseases.

Ed Franks, a moonshiner, living in the mountains of Virginia, shot and killed Samuel Engle.

John Fox, a farmer, of Elbow Lane, Minn., killed his brother, his mother and himself.

Foreign.

Baroness Halkett, formerly Miss Sarah Anson Phelps Stokes, of New York, secured a divorce in London from her husband on the ground of cruelty and infidelity.

Rutherford Stuyvesant, of New York, brother of Mr. Henry White, of the United States Legation, was married in London to the Comtesse de Vessenaer.

Advices from Rome state that the success of the negotiations between Judge Taft and the Vatican as to the friar lands in the Philippines seems assured.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany took part in the celebration of the semicentenary of the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

Severe winter storms continue to prevail in Cape Colony, South Africa. Thousands of sheep have perished in snowdrifts.

Julie Opp, the American actress, was divorced in London from her husband, Robert Lorraine, an actor.

Queen Wilhelmina is convalescing at Castle Schaumburg, in the Valley of the Lahn.

Emperor William favors old-age pension legislation. He is determined to make employers in Germany contribute to the support of their work people when the latter are old and invalid.

The speech of Sir Frederick Pollock, of the University of Oxford, commending the Monroe Doctrine, has caused widespread comment in England.

Col. Arthur T. Lynch was arraigned in Bow Street Police Court, in London, on the charge of high treason, and remanded until June 21.

The United States Minister at Peking opposes the terms proposed for the restoration of Tientsin to the Chinese government.

Lord Kitchener reports the surrender of 187 more Boers.

Mail advices from Honolulu state that the volcano Kilauea, Hawaii, has broken out. Flame and smoke were issuing from the crater June 5. There have been slight earthquake shocks on the island.

Fleet Surgeon Anderson, of the British Navy, and a commission of British scientists arrived at the Island of St. Vincent to investigate the volcanic outbreak.

Financial.

The American Surety Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable June 30.

The New York Subtreasury statement shows that the banks have lost \$1,717,000 during the week.

President Hargrove, of the Indiana Miners' Union, says there is little chance of an Indiana coal strike.

A dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the American Iron & Steel Manufacturing Company, payable July 1.

THE VENEZUELA REBELS BEATEN

Desperate Attack on the Town of La Guaira Repulsed.

SITUATION IS NEARING A CRISIS.

The Government Warships and Forts Legitimately Canvassing, and the Inhabitants Are Panic-Stricken—Peaceable Women Killed—The Insurgents Burn a Bridge on the Caracas and Cause Fear of Siege.

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, (By Cable).—Advices received here announce that the Venezuelan revolutionists attacked La Guaira, the port of Caracas, Saturday, June 7. The government forces answered by shelling Maiquetia, a suburb of La Guaira, from the forts ashore and from the Venezuelan warship Miranda. Only peaceable women were killed.

All the commercial houses at La Guaira were closed the day of the bombardment, and the inhabitants were panic-stricken.

Eventually the revolutionists, who numbered about 400 men, were repulsed. They destroyed the bridge at Boqueron, on the Caracas (English) Railroad, and stopped all traffic for twelve hours. They also cut the French cable and the telegraph wires.

The people of Caracas were thrown into a state of alarm, and everyone began buying provisions, apprehending a siege.

The situation in Venezuela as these advices were dispatched indicated that a crisis was near.

A Dutch warship and the German cruiser Falke left Curacao for La Guaira.

Washington, (Special).—In well-informed diplomatic circles the impression prevails that the revolution which is at present threatening President Castro, of Venezuela, is perhaps the most formidable of any that has arisen there during the past few years. Nevertheless, as long as the revolutionists can be confined in their movements to outlying towns and be kept away from the central points of administration, such as Caracas or the City of Valencia, it is thought there is no possibility of final success for the opponents of the Castro administration.

If the revolutionists fail in their purpose this time, it is thought, the accomplishment of their aim can be relegated to a rather distant future.

Senor Augusto Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, has not received any advices from his country touching the progress of the revolutionary movement. In his last mail he received a letter from the Venezuelan secretary of state, Senor Ferrer, declaring that revolutionary committees are using the cable stations at Trinidad and at Curacao to magnify minor insurgent victories to overwhelming defeats of the government arms.

In anticipation of an emergency arising in Venezuela which would demand the presence of men-of-war, Secretary Moody recently directed the Cincinnati and the Topeka to remain at San Juan, Porto Rico.

\$40,000 FOR BOGUS STOCK.

Alleged Swindle by Three Americans in Belgium.

Paris (By Cable).—The police here have been notified of the arrest at Spa, Belgium, of two of the men who are alleged to have recently swindled in Paris a New Yorker named Buchanan out of \$40,000.

The swindle was perpetrated by three Americans, who bought for Buchanan a number of shares in a copper mine with offices in New York. The name of the third American, who has not yet been arrested, is given as Colonel Conley.

After the purchase of the shares in question, Buchanan returned to New York and tried to sell them on Wall street, where he found them to be worthless. The shares had not been issued by the mining company whose name they bore.

MT. PELEE ERUPTS AGAIN.

Throws Volcanic Dust on a French Revenue Cutter.

Roseau, Island of Dominica (By Cable).—The French revenue cutter l'Aigle came in here. She reports that while passing St. Pierre, Martinique, at 2 o'clock, an eruption occurred from Mount Pelee, and that a quantity of volcanic matter settled upon the vessel's decks, although she was to miles distant from the island.

St. Thomas, D. W. I. (By Cable).—The United States steamer Potomac arrived here at noon. She will proceed to San Juan, Porto Rico, via the Danish Islands of St. Croix, where she will meet United States Consul Col. Louis H. Ayme, who is on board the Quebec Line steamer Fontabelle, and offer him a passage to San Juan.

Diplomats Agree at Peking.

Berlin, (By Cable).—According to an official dispatch from Peking, the representatives of the foreign powers there have unanimously accepted the plan for the final allotment of indemnity on account of the Boxer uprising which has been urged for months by Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the German Minister to China.

Prominent Man's Suicide.

Nashville, Tenn., (Special).—Albert D. Marks committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple. He was a son of Ex-Gov. Albert S. Marks, a son-in-law of Gen. W. H. Jackson, proprietor of Belle Mead. Mr. Marks was prominent socially and as a lawyer. No cause for the act is known.

\$10,000 American Pearl Found.

Milwaukee, Wis., (Special).—What is said to be the largest perfect pearl ever found in America is now in the possession of Bunde & Upmeyer, of this city. The gem is a perfect sphere of fine luster and weighs 121 grains. Its exact value has not been determined, but experts say that it is worth considerably over \$10,000. This pearl was found by a fisherman near Prairie du Chien and passed through other hands before coming to its present owners.

PASSENGER TRAINS CRASH.

Three Men Killed and Over a Dozen More Seriously Hurt.

Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special).—A fatal collision occurred on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad between Hooker and Summit, two small stations about 12 miles from this city. Three men were killed outright and about 15 others more or less seriously injured. Possibly two or three of the wounded will die from the effects of their injuries.

Train No. 98, known as the Jasper accommodation, left Chattanooga about 2:40 o'clock P. M. It was due at Summit at 3:08. The other train, fast mail No. 1, from Nashville, was behind time, and the meeting point of these trains had been changed from the regular station to Summit. One of the engineers, it is said, overlooked his orders and ran past the designated meeting place.

Fireman L. A. Rankin, of this city, was horribly mangled, and died almost instantly.

Engineer Rollins was badly injured, his legs terribly crushed, a large hole made in his head and one in his left side. His injuries are considered fatal.

Engineer George J. Ray, of the fast mail, is seriously injured, and, it is thought, fatally. His fireman, James Bernard, was caught under the smaller engine and literally burned to death. A handful of cinders and charred flesh was all that could be found of him.

Express Messenger Webb, of the fast mail train, was caught under the debris and died shortly after having been removed to a place of safety.

GIRLS JUMPED TO SAFETY.

Nearly Four Hundred Employes of Factory Driven to the Windows.

Philadelphia, (Special).—Fire destroyed the novelty leather factory of H. M. Rosenblatt & Co., a four-story brick structure at Second and Oxford streets, and resulted in severe injuries to a dozen persons. The John Moffet Public School, opposite the leather works, was damaged, three dwelling houses adjoining the factory were destroyed, and nine others were slightly damaged. The rapid spread of the flames gave rise to rumors that a number of the employes had met death in the burning factory, but these reports proved to be erroneous.

There were many sensational and narrow escapes, most of the 400 men and women employed in the factory saving their lives by leaping from the windows into nets held by firemen.

The fire originated in a small annex known as the celluloid room. It is believed a spark from crossed electric wires fell into a quantity of celluloid. The fire caused a panic among the employes, especially those on the upper floors, and for a time the wildest excitement prevailed. Firemen and policemen, however, prevented the panic-stricken workers from leaping until nets had been spread to receive them.

Mr. Rosenblatt estimates his loss at \$150,000, partly covered by insurance, and the loss on the other properties is estimated at \$15,000.

PENALTY FOR SUICIDE COMPACT.

Fifteen Years for Man Who Plotted Double Death.

Chicago (Special).—Judge Baker denied a motion to arrest judgment in the case of Dr. Orville S. Burnett, the dentist, who entered into a compact with Mrs. Charlotte S. Nichol to commit suicide, which resulted in the death of the woman. The judge sentenced the doctor to fifteen years in the penitentiary.

Burnett and Mrs. Nichol entered the Marlborough Hotel last January with the intention of committing suicide. The woman killed herself with morphine, and Burnett, saying that there was not enough of the drug to kill him, made a few scratches on his neck with a penknife. He was charged with being a party to the suicide of the woman.

Cuba Bars Chinese.

Havana, (Special).—The Board of Immigration decided that the forty-three Chinese laborers who came to Havana on board the Ward Line steamer Monterey, from New York, and reached here last Wednesday, would have to be returned to New York by the steamship company. Heretofore, Chinamen have been allowed to enter Havana without restriction, and thousands have landed here in the course of the last three years. An immigration law, however, similar to one enforced in the United States went into force in Cuba last May and the case of these Chinamen has resulted in the first application of this law.

Typographical Union.

Indianapolis, Ind., (Special).—The canvassing board of the International Typographical Union completed the count of the vote for national officers of the organization cast in the biennial election. The total number of votes cast was nearly 20,000, about 70 per cent. of the entire strength of the union. Following are the officers chosen for the ensuing two years: President, James M. Lynch, Syracuse, N. Y.; first vice-president, C. E. Hawkes, Chicago; third vice-president, James Mulcahy, St. Louis; fourth vice-president, J. F. O'Sullivan, Boston; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Bramwood, Denver.

Killed His Child.

Shawano, Wis., (Special).—A man named Putnam, of this city, who was separated from his wife, wished to gain possession of his child. When the wife refused to give up the child the father shot the child through the head, killing him instantly. Putnam then shot himself, dying almost immediately.

ODDS AND ENDS OF THE NEWS.

Ex-Congressman Robert J. Vance died at his home, in New Britain, Ct. The centennial celebration of the Military Academy at West Point closed with the presentation of diplomas to the one hundredth graduating class. The program included the presentation of diplomas by President Roosevelt and remarks by General Miles.

Capt. R. E. Kolb, Henry B. Gray, George A. Blinn, Jr., and W. L. Dodd, prominent citizens of Alabama, were indicted by the grand jury of Birmingham on charges of embezzlement.

DEWEY TO COMMAND NAVAL EVOLUTIONS

He Will Go to Sea at the Head of Great Fleet.

FOUR REAR-ADMIRALS UNDER HIM.

President Roosevelt Will Be the First President to Go So Far Beyond the Geographical Boundaries of the Country and Also the Only President Who Ever Has Visited Foreign Waters While in Office for Any Purpose.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Admiral Dewey is to go to sea again, flying his flag with the four stars, in command of the greatest fleet in numbers the United States has gotten together since the days of the Civil War, and far more powerful in offense and defense even than any of those war fleets. Secretary Moody has conceived the idea, and after consulting the pleasure of Admiral Dewey, it has been arranged that he shall be placed in supreme command of the fleet (comprising the North Atlantic, the European and the South Atlantic squadrons), which is to assemble near Culebra Island in the West Indies, next December for the winter maneuvers.

Secretary Moody himself desires to witness these maneuvers, and it is even possible that the President may find time to make a voyage to the South to see the big ironclads in war movements.

Admiral Dewey goes gladly to his work. It is settled that Secretary Moody will witness the summer movements of the North Atlantic Squadron, involving combined naval and army attack on and defense of the eastern approaches to New York city. It is expected that he will board the Dolphin for the purpose, and he has invited as his guests Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee; Representative Cannon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Representative Foss, chairman of the House Naval Committee.

There will be other guests than these, but Secretary Moody has not yet announced their names.

DYNAMITE IN HAZLETON.

A Special Officer's House Shattered by an Explosion.

Hazleton, Pa., (Special).—The sixth week of the anthracite coal miners' strike. Neither side has weakened an inch.

The home of James Applegate, at West Hazleton, was shattered by an explosion of dynamite which had been placed under the side of the building by unknown men. The family escaped by unknown means.

Applegate has been employed as a special officer at the Cranberry colliery since the strike went into effect. Frank Pardee, superintendent of the Cranberry colliery, offers a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters. He says bloodhounds will be brought here to assist the police in running down the guilty ones.

Applegate, while returning from the Cranberry colliery, whither he had gone to "report off" for the day on account of the explosion and the consequent shock to himself and family, was held up by two men and relieved of his pistol. He made no resistance, as four other armed men stood close by ready to assist, if necessary, in overpowering him.

Mrs. Applegate says she was told by a West Hazleton man that 14 houses would be dynamited if the men occupying them did not stop working at surrounding mines.

Two Prisoners Escaped.

San Francisco, (Special).—Two military prisoners, whose names have not yet been ascertained and who had been taken from the Army prison at Alcatraz Island to work in the construction of a road at Fort Baker, escaped from their guards. The prisoners knocked two guards down and took their rifles and ammunition from them and fled into the brush. Two companies of the Coast Artillery, in command of Lieutenant Shawward and Ludlow, and numbering about 150 men, were turned out to search for the escaped prisoners. Along with them are about a hundred citizens of Sausalito.

House Falls When Owner Dies.

Knoxville, Tenn., (Special).—Col. John S. Van Gilder died suddenly here. He was one of the best-known men in East Tennessee, both in business and political circles. During the Civil War he manufactured saddles for the Confederate government. A strange coincidence with his death was the collapse of a portion of his residence a few minutes after his sudden death from heart failure. The members of the family and servants were almost panic-stricken by the noise of falling plaster and cracking rafters, and rushed about the historic building in alarm.

Shoestring Tip Causes Man's Death.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special).—A piece of shoestring served in hash during the Confederate reunion at Dallas, Tex., was the cause of the death of Alfred Hobbgood, a Civil War veteran, at Oxford, who attended the reunion. Mr. Hobbgood swallowed the string, which had a brass tip on it, and blood poisoning resulted. Mr. Hobbgood is survived by a widow and nine children.

Sold Tickets to Hanging.

Montreal, Quebec, (Special).—Thoswald Hansen was hanged here for the murder of Eric Marotte, 9 years old, last autumn, in order to obtain 17 cents, which the boy was jingling in his hand. Hansen's neck was broken. Tickets of admission to the hanging were openly sold at prices ranging from 50 cents to \$10.

Surrenders Continue.

London, (By Cable).—It was announced here that 804 Transvaal Boers surrendered yesterday, bringing the total of surrenders for all the Colonies up to about 12,000.

Rev. John Spurgeon Dead.

London, (By Cable).—Rev. John John Spurgeon, a retired Congregational minister and the father of the Spurgeon family of preachers, died at South Norwood.

LIVE NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Medals of Honor for 6,800.

The Navy Department has completed its compilation of the names of the officers and men who are to be decorated with the West Indies campaign medal.

The list aggregates, in round numbers, 800 officers and about 6,000 enlisted men. Of this number the greatest number of vessels took part, makes up the largest proportion. Admiral W. S. Schley and all the fleet officers and men will get medals, and the family of the late Admiral W. T. Sampson will be given the one intended for him. A great many of these officers and men will have bars attached to their medals to show that they were also at Manzanillo, Nipe Bay or other points selected by the Board of Awards as those at which an engagement worthy of a medal was fought.

The meritorious-service medal will go to persons who rendered exceptional service, like Lieutenant Blue, Ward Hobson and Commander Wainwright.

General Wood Admits It.

Brig-Gen. Leonard Wood does not seem in the least perturbed by the revelations made about his payments of money to F. B. Thurber for spreading propaganda in favor of reciprocity with Cuba. He said:

"I did authorize the expenditure of \$2,800, and much more, all for the purpose of presenting the case of Cuba and her economic needs to the American people, in order that justice might be done."

"I should have betrayed the trust and failed to properly use the authority I had as military governor of the island and I did not use every proper effort to obtain for Cuba those commercial relations on which her stability and prosperity as a nation depend."

"Mr. Thurber was simply a distributing agent through the lists of the New York Export Association, which I used as I would have used a directory."

Another Philippine Inquiry.

Representative McCall, of Massachusetts, presented to the House a memorial signed by Charles Francis Adams, Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burdett Smith and Herbert Welsh asking that a congressional committee of investigation be appointed to go to the Philippines to inquire into and report upon conditions existing there.

Mr. Carnegie's signature was authorized by cable. The memorial is dated at Boston, and states that the signers are a committee appointed at a recent meeting of persons, irrespective of party, interested in the policy pursued by the United States toward the Philippines.

Millions in Collars and Cuffs.

The Census Bureau issued a report on the manufacture of collars and cuffs in the United States during the census year 1900. It shows a capital of \$10,216,817 invested in the 57 establishments reporting for the United States. The value of collars and cuffs produced was \$5,077,700 and shirts \$5,086,671. There were 121,032,540 collars and cuffs produced and 10,305,416 shirts.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The General Deficiency Appropriation Bill—the last of the important appropriation measures—was completed by the House Committee on Appropriations and reported by Chairman Cannon to the House. The entire amount carried, exclusive of \$1,600,000 reapportioned for expenses of the military establishment, is \$4,945,317.

To Make Clark a Rear-Admiral.

Representative Foss, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, introduced in the House a bill to authorize the President to nominate Capt. Charles Edgar Clark, who commanded the Oregon at Santiago, to be a rear-admiral of the senior grade on the active list.

Farmers' Institute Workers.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held in this city June 24, 25 and 26. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Brigham will deliver the address of welcome.

Capital News in General.

Secretary Root has assumed full responsibility for the payment of money to General Gomez, which



THE ROADSIDE.

Nearly all farms extend to the middle of the roadway, and farmers should not overlook the fact that they have certain rights on the highways. Each farmer should look after the trees along the roadside in order to add to the attractiveness of his farm, and the weeds which grow outside of the fences should be kept down, as it is neglect of the highways that gives weeds and insects their greatest opportunities for damaging the farms.

THE STRAWBERRY BED.

"When shall I take the covering from my strawberry beds?" The plants were set late in the fall and covered with autumn leaves. I also sifted over the bed a compost of coal ashes and well rotted manure." Reply: An old, well grown bed might be uncovered earlier than yours. Wait till the grass is green and danger of hard frosts quite past. If not, you will have your plants heaved out. Take the covering in between the rows, and leave it. When the bed is forked turn under the compost. You ask, further, as to the plan, which I suggested, of growing your tulips in strawberry rows. Your bulbs should have been planted last fall. If kept in a cool place, and not too dry, they will probably have sufficient vitality to grow. Thrust them down about three or four inches into the soil, and let them take care of themselves. You will probably get nothing but leaves the first year, but the next you will be well compensated.—New York Tribune.

DAIRYING IN WARM WEATHER.

During the warm weather that we are sure to have for about three months, the greatest vigilance will have to be exercised in the care of the dairy utensils. The milk strainers will need the greatest care, as the holes will become clogged. If a cloth strainer is used it should first be rinsed in cold water to take off what may adhere to it, then washed with the hands in warm water to take out the milk, and afterward well scalded. It should be put through the weekly washing besides. The wire strainer will need to be rubbed often with salt, to keep the holes in the sieve open and pure. The seams and all places that cannot be cleaned with a cloth will need to be scraped with a knife or fork. The ears of the pails and cans will also need to be kept clean. Let me speak right here of the dish cloth. If not thoroughly washed out and scalded and put in the sun to dry, it will soon become sour, and such a cloth is not fit to have around. Burn it up, and get a new one instead of trying to clean it to be used again. Beware of all foul odors around the dairy, for they will injure the butter, and destroy the reputation of the good butter maker.—Mrs. Rena A. Osborn, in The Epitome.

MAKING THE SOIL FERTILE.

The farmer who uses manure and fertilizer thereby gains from the soil more than he applies, because the materials which he adds to the soil serve to render soluble the inert plant foods existing in the soil, and, as it takes capital to make money in business, so it takes manure and fertilizers to make the soil more subservient to the demands of the farmer. Every dollar expended for plant food to be applied to the soil is an investment which in the future is sure to bring good returns, because of the abundance of raw materials existing in the soil ready for use when proper methods are applied for deriving them from the vast stores which are always within reach with the aid of suitable appliances. The growing of green crops for manure benefits the land not only by returning to the soil that which may have been derived therefrom, and from the air, but also through the chemical action of plant roots, which have the capacity of changing the characteristics of the various "salts" in the soil, and, as the roots of plants appropriate carbonic acid as an agent in neutralizing the alkaline matter, various compounds are formed. Alkalies also neutralize acids, and there is a constant tendency to effect chemical changes by reason of the use of green foods, manures, fertilizers, plaster or lime. The soil is the bank of the farmer upon which he can draw, but he must first make his deposits. Cultivation, tile drainage, the use of certain crops and a knowledge of the characteristics and requirements of the soil will give the intelligent farmer a great advantage over him who does not carefully consider the reserve of plant foods in the soil.—Philadelphia Record.

DETRIMENTAL FEEDING.

Fowls annually stimulated to death as well as stimulated into spasmodic egg producing for a time, number thousands all told, and I almost dare to put the figures into the million mark. I have been forcibly reminded of these facts this winter, because of the apparent furor created over the deluding sort of writeup given by a schemer who claimed a most wonderful output of eggs from every flock of hens that might be fed with red albumen and red pepper mixed in the feed. Blood meal, fed with judgment, is an excellent thing to mix with ground grains, scalded and cooled. In winter it helps to supply the usually missing allowance of animal food that fowls hunt for themselves in seasonable times of the year. But why pay 60 cents a pound for it when it can be purchased in fifty pound sacks at about three or four cents a pound? If

ground grain, sharp grit, fresh water, milk, green growing stuffs, clover hay or alfalfa or vegetables for green stuff purposes and such natural foods of fowls will not produce eggs, when said fowls are judiciously fed and warm and comfortable in their homes, then there is something wrong with the fowls themselves. No matter that a hen is supposed to be an egg machine; forcing her with condimental foods is not going to better the condition of affairs any length of time. The reaction will come. Pampered, peppered, stuffed, doctored fowls will never pay. And the solution to the problem of an increased egg production is simply this: Breed for a better laying strain, and then feed in a rational, sensible, natural manner.—Nellie Hawkes, in New York Tribune Farmer.

SITTING HENS NEED ATTENTION.

My hens are all set in a room fitted up for that purpose, with nests like those in which they lay. When one is ready to sit, and her service is wanted, a clean box treated with kerosene and carbolic acid is sprinkled with air-slacked lime, and a good, soft nest built therein, generally of dry grass. When sure the hen will stay on the nest after being placed thereon, the eggs are put in and the nest closed.

Next morning the nest is opened and the hen taken from it if she does not come off without. Food and drink are given in the room, a dusting box and grit are before her, and when she has been off long enough she is allowed to find her nest and go into it alone, if possible. If she has not yet learned the way, she is gently caught and carefully replaced on her nest, and again shut in. Droppings are removed and all is done until next morning. As I always set two or three hens at the same time, however, I never have just the one to attend to each day, and thus save time in the work of hatching. From two to ten have in this way been cared for at once, and to me it is the most satisfactory method ever employed, as the attendant can examine each nest while the hen is off, and if the eggs are soiled they can quickly be cleaned with warm water, and the broken ones, if any, removed.

On the seventh day of incubation, the eggs are tested, and infertile ones taken out to cook for young chicks. I usually feed sitters nothing but corn, and give only water to drink, never keeping them for hatching two broods as some advise, for this may induce leg weakness. When through hatching, I squeeze a rag dipped in coal oil and rub lightly through the hen's feathers, especially along the inside of wing quills where I find the lice have deposited their eggs, then put her out with the other fowls if not needed for young chicks.—Lerna Fisher, in American Agriculturist.

RAISING FOR PROFIT.

I have been fairly successful in raising turkeys for profit, and this is my method: I raise my own hens, keeping from four to six, and always selecting the finest specimens. I never make them akin, but purchase the finest bronze gobblers I can get, keeping him until two years old. When it is time for them to begin laying, which is usually about April 1, I watch them carefully, as they are very shy about hiding their nests; but they are never lousy if permitted to do so. I gather the eggs every day, marking each one with date, keeping in a cool place and turning twice a week. I do not keep them longer than four weeks before setting. I have learned by experience that June is the month for turkeys, the weather being dry and warm, which is essential for them.

I do not allow them to set the first time they are broody. They break up easily and will begin laying within ten days. When the turkey wants to set the second time, I fix the nest carefully, giving her eighteen eggs, covering some brush over to protect from crows. At the same time I set a hen on nine eggs, giving all the poult to the mother turkey. They hatch in twenty-eight days, and must not be disturbed while hatching.

When the poult are twenty-four hours old remove them carefully from the nest so as not to injure them (for they are very tender) or frighten the mother, and place them in a triangular pen made from three boards 12 inches in width and 14 feet in length, placed in the orchard, where they will get the morning sun and the shade during the hottest part of the day. I feed the mother corn or buck wheat night and morning, and the little turkeys stale bread soaked until soft in sweet milk, with a dash of black pepper every other day. I squeeze the bread dry, only putting down a little at a time on a clear board, and taking care not to feed too much, as it will cause bowel trouble.

While in the pen I feed them four times a day—at 5 o'clock in the morning, at 10, at 2 and at 7 in the evening, supplying them with crushed eggshells, pure sweet milk and water at all times. I keep them in the pen until they are strong enough to jump out, which will be in from ten days to two weeks. After this feed mostly cornbread in the same way as the white, but only twice a day—early in the morning and in the evening—and let them roam at will; but if they are not at their feeding place by 5 o'clock I hunt them up, as I always feed them in the same place. They soon learn to come themselves. As they grow older I give crushed oyster shells in place of eggshells. When ten weeks old they will need feed only evenings.—B. L. Davis, in New York Tribune Farmer.

A Piece of Fiction. Once there was a man who retained his friends when he was in trouble—in a story book.—New York Press.

CIVILIZATION'S DEBT TO THE TROLLEY CAR.

BY CHARLES TRIPLER CHILD,

Editor of the Electrical Review.

NEVER again is it likely that we shall see a repetition of the former conditions of manufacturing towns, human beehives, where the workers swarmed about their work in utterly insanitary and evil closeness to one another. Their crowded areas have been thinned out, the tenement has given way to the cottage, and the town has spread into the pleasant country. And all this has been accomplished in fourteen years by a single and most unexpected agency, the trolley car.

This statement may possibly be disputed, but it is self-evident that transportation facilities have released the centrifugal tendencies of aggregations of people. Nothing approaching adequacy as a means of urban transit had preceded the trolley, and its effect upon cities was practically immediate. Boundaries were overflowed, and communities hitherto bound by limits of distance expanded and took vivifying breath of their suburbs. The occasional commuter was joined by an army of pilgrims of the trolley, and farms were staked off and sold for villa sites on every hand. The centripetal tendency was checked gently and without shock at the center of its influence, and an entirely new set of conditions brought into the problem of housing the influx of populous places.

Indirectly, by the upbuilding of suburbs, the trolley line encouraged the more conservative steam railway to compete for the transportation of passengers dwelling in the outskirts. Once having formed the suburban habit, many people, by reason of the superior speed of the steam railroad, went beyond the convenient distance of the trolley car to make their homes. Hence the suburban area rapidly extended itself, and is today still extending. The natural question is, when and where will the extension stop?

It will stop only with the distribution of population over areas so great that its density will nowhere approach that of the modern town. Cities, as collections of residence places, will pass through a period of gradual decadence, while remaining as points of condensation of industry, in the light of recent engineering advances, though even this last proposition is at least debatable. But the working class, by which is meant all the useful elements of the population is deserting the town center for the town edge, and the edge is growing wider and further. At the last the population remaining in the once crowded center must be those too inactive or too poor to move, the surviving remnant of the submerged.

To prove the probable truth of this (probable only because no one can foresee all the elements that the future will inject into the outgrowth of any set of present conditions) it is only necessary to consider the history and present status of the electric railway. Fourteen years ago electricity first definitely competed with the horse on street railways.

Improvements rapidly made soon enabled this motive power to displace animals for traction purposes. Other improvements made it possible to increase the length of electric lines, at the same time preserving all the economies and benefits of the new system. In its short history the electric motor has advanced from the rival of the horse to a formidable competitor of the locomotive. Its possibilities are beyond the limits of reasonable prophecy.

Higher Education is for the Man : : : : : : : : and Not for Mere Livelihood.

BY E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS,

Chancellor, University of Nebraska.

THE commercial demand for educated people is far from exhausting the whole demand for them which exists in our country today. To appreciate this, one must remember our peculiar American idea of higher education, so rich as contrasted with that which prevails abroad. The cry that the supply of highly educated men may exceed the demand is an echo from Germany. From the German point of view, such a fear can be understood, but not from our own, which is wholly different. The German theory is that, while all people ought to possess the fundamentals of education—reading, writing, the elements of arithmetic, geography, history and religion—higher education is in place only for those who contemplate a "career" of some sort. As one German youth resorts to a technical school wishing to be an engineer, or to a trade school to learn factory-management, another attends a university to become a teacher, a professor, or a clergyman, or to win a position in the civil service. In every case, according to the thought of the Germans, the advanced education is justified by the profession for whose sake it is sought. It is for the function, not for the man. This is why women's education makes so slow progress in Germany. As women in that land do not expect professorships or orders in the church, few people there see why women should wish to enter universities.

Fortunately, a different nation prevails in this country. With us, higher education, like that of the common school, is primarily for the man, not for the function; so that, if the education is of the right kind, it cannot possibly reach too many individuals. It is believed that in this way higher education in the United States has conserved a truly "liberal" character to a larger extent than in any other land.

This is not at all disproved by the growth of technical schools and courses, partly, perhaps, at the expense of the literary or classical, since large and increasing numbers of students in technical institutions or departments are there simply to secure general education. Cases of this kind are far more numerous than most people imagine.

WHY TOWNSMEN SEEK THE COUNTRY.

by REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

WHAT is the reason for the recent exodus of well-to-do American from our towns into the country? It increases with every year. What is the cause of it?

As I look into the matter, some curious facts come to view which I think I will set down here. The subject is not one that requires close reasoning. Perhaps a little gossip may throw more light upon it than any argument would do. I have here a queer book, printed early in the last century in the old town of Cumberland, Maryland. It is the autobiography of a hunter, Browning by name, who, before the Revolution, shot deer, bears, panthers, and sometimes Indians, in the wilderness of the mountain ranges in Virginia and the Carolinas. In his old age, somebody who could read and write took down his recollections of his early days, and made a book of them. They give us some startling and suggestive glimpses of the condition of human nature when it is brought, during the solitude of many years, close to the brute nature, and to the old mother herself.

Here is one story, for example. Browning, in his old age, lived with a married daughter in a town in civilized fashion. But his two sons, who were trappers, came down one winter from the mountains and begged him to go back with them for a last hunt.

The old man, then over eighty, went, and at first was rheumatic, weak, and irritable. But, after they had been in camp for a week, he went out alone, one day, and got scent of a stag. He followed, lost it, and then "winded" another. For two days and nights he ran through the mountain passes like a madman; the snow was deep, and the jungles of thorns tore his clothes off his body. During this time he had not a mouthful of food except the nuts which he took from the squirrels' storehouses. At the end of the third day, his sons, who were searching for him, frantic with fear, found him naked and exhausted on one of the peaks of the Cheat Range. "But," he says, "I was none the worse. I had the 'woods fever' on me, and, therefore, I felt neither cold nor hungry. While the 'woods fever' is on you, you are never cold or hungry."

Some Swift Fish.

Recent experiments show that the dolphin, when pursued, can go through the water at the rate of about thirty-two miles an hour. This is great speed, but the salmon can do better, since it has frequently been known to swim at the rate of forty miles an hour.

Among the smaller fish it is doubtful if there is one which is more swift than the Spanish mackerel. As a rule, however, all those fish which prey on others are remarkably swift, which is only natural, as, if they lacked speed, they would be unable to hunt successfully for prey and would often be obliged to go hungry.

Heartless Swindling of Housewives.

A swindle recently worked on some women of the South Side is good enough to deceive any one. The housewife would be called to the front door and there she would find a woman from the country, especially as the basket she carried was filled with oats, from which white eggs were peeping.

Somehow or other eggs never appear so bona fide and trustworthy as when they are packed in oats. One feels morally certain that the eggs have come warm from the farm. The country woman's story was entirely worthy of belief.

"I have been delivering eggs to Mr. Crawford's house up the street," said she, "I've been bringing him six dozen a week, but this morning I found out his folks had gone away and I thought maybe some of the neighbors might want the eggs."

Now, whether the housewife wanted them or not, there is seldom any resisting the temptation to buy anything that has come fresh from the farm. It is said that the woman from the country would break an egg at each house and show that the contents were all right.

That egg would be the only good one in the basket. One housewife, who bought six dozen eggs at a slightly advanced price because of the oats used for packing, declared that there was not one 1902 egg in the lot.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Psychology of Hair.

Coarse black hair indicates power of character, with a tendency to sensuality.

Straight stiff black hair and beard indicate coarse, strong, rigid and straightforward personality, says the Liverpool Post.

Fine hair generally denotes exquisite sensibilities; flat, clinging straight hair a melancholy but constant habit. Harsh, upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spirit, a stubborn and cruel character.

Coarse red hair and whiskers are accompanied by violent animal passions, but some force of individuality.

Auburn hair, on the contrary, denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of thought and the greatest capacity for pair or pleasure.

Crisp, curly hair, we regret to say, is indicative of a hasty, impetuous and rash character, and generally, light hair is characteristic of a lymphatic and indolent constitution.

There is no doubt that the coloring matter of the hair may be in some way affected, or may affect, the disposition, for it is an odd thing how often the surplus in red hair or the carbon in black appears in the individual's acts and thoughts.

Russian Loyalty to the Czar.

The patriotism of the Russian applies only to the Czar. That which moves an American, an Englishman, a Frenchman, or a native German to heroic deeds is devotion to his native land, to his Fatherland, to that ideal entity which is known as "country." That which moves the Russian is devotion to a man who, next to God, commands his religious faith and stands to him for his country, states a contributor to Scribner's Magazine.

The first conception is Roman, and of the Western world. The second is Oriental and pertains to the subtle Greek intellect in its decadence. Nor is this feeling the personal loyalty of the Cavalier and the Jacobite to the Stuarts, or of the French noblesse to the house of Bourbon. The loyalty of the Russian is not to Alexander or to Nicholas or to the Romanoffs, a family of mixed blood, chiefly German and less than three hundred years ago of the rank of boyars. The intense Russian loyalty is to the crowned and consecrated Tsar, whoever he may be, the head of the State and the head of the church, next to God in their prayers.

Uses of Apricot Pits.

The meat of apricot pits is largely used in France, as elsewhere, as a substitute for almonds, being cheaper and slightly more acid. Confectioners use it in powdered form, which is quite indistinguishable from almond powder. Chemists employ it both in powder and extracts. Bakers make "almond paste" of the powdered pits. It is used also in the manipulation of certain wines. The consumption of apricot pits in all these forms must of necessity be very large. The domestic supply is very great and the neighboring countries—Spain, Italy, Algeria, and, in short, almost the whole Mediterranean littoral—are the home of the apricot. At present this supply seems to be sufficient for home consumption and also for a considerable export trade, including, among other countries, some shipments to the United States.

An Excellent Regulation.

He is a man of ready wit. Business called him to the navy yard and at the yard it was necessary for him to take the little ferryboat to the Cob dock. The line between the sheep and the goats is very strictly drawn on that boat. The man didn't know it, so he carelessly walked up in front and took a position swept by the ocean breeze of the brig's spring morning. He had been there about a minute when a sergeant of marines accosted him with: "Beg pardon, sir, but this part of the boat is reserved for officers." The man looked the sergeant square in the face and then said: "A most excellent regulation, sergeant, most excellent." "Excuse me sir," gasped the sergeant, and he withdrew with little dignity.—New York Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA

BRIEFLY TOLD.

Special Dispatches Boiled Down for Quick Reading.

PATENTS AND PENSIONS GRANTED.

National Grand Orders—Pastor Held for Assault—Battle With an Eagle—Women as Mine Firemen—Was Sane When He Married—Killed by a Ball Player—Accused of Throwing Acid—Hospital Trustees Named.

Patents granted:—Alfred H. Aeklin, Pittsburgh, conveyor belt apparatus; Frank Anshutz, Allegheny, stove, range, etc.; Thomas E. Boord, Connellsville, paper hanger's tool; David Boorman and A. P. Sharp, Altoona, washing machine; David A. Bowen, Johnstown, post hole digger; William W. Campbell, Petrolia, drill rod grab; Vernon G. Converse, Pittsburgh, insulator; Hill M. Curry, California, plumb bob; Jonathan K. Evans, Dickerson Run, draft beam for cars; Frederick Frick, Waynesboro, electric clock; John C. Furman, Clarion, safety device for gas lines; Samuel J. Gibboney, Mt. Pleasant, window lock; Edgar P. Hunter, Pittsburgh, rail joint; William I. Kirk, DuBois, saw clamp; Thomas Lewis, Smithfield, quilting frame; Jos. H. Lohner, Bradford, derick frame and joint coupling therefor; John H. Lubbers, New Kensington, apparatus for drawing glass; Sylvester L. Adams, Beaver Falls, gas regulator; Charles R. McCullough, Loop, folding crate; William G. Montgomery, Erie, stove damper.

Pensions granted: Hiram Weaver, Woodruff, \$6; John Black, Irvona, \$8; Lyman A. Schriver, Beaver Falls, \$8; George Bollinger, Grapeville, \$30; Allen M. Haight, Mainesburg, \$12; William Keeler, Roland, \$12; Lemuel Jones, Noesville, \$12; George W. Scott, Franklin, \$12; Benjamin Davis, Gettysburg, \$12; Charles Herman, Erie, \$8; Ephraim J. Noon, Johnstown, \$10; Ann E. Treese, Royer, \$8; Catherine Brown, Meadow Gap, \$8; Mary C. Myers, Leechburg, \$8; Fannie Ridge, Liberty, \$12; Georgianna Stover, Pine Grove Furnace, \$8; William Coburn, McKean, \$8; Charles Ernest, Pittsburgh, \$6; Dominic Scott, Pittsburgh, \$6; Robert A. Patterson, Enon Valley, \$8; Peter Dever, Kittanning, \$10; George D. Cutshall, Guy Mills, \$8; Peter Heffner, McConnells-town, \$10; Solomon Brown, Deckers-point, \$24; William Woodring, Segerstown, \$8; Samuel Croos, Philipsburg, \$10; Cyrus A. Yowler, Casselman, \$30; Timothy Rourke, Oil City, \$12; Isaac R. Alcorn, Hesbon, \$10; John R. Hershri, Huntingdon, \$10; Joseph McCaughy, Indiana, \$10; Sara J. Hanna, West Fairfield, \$8; Minnie Thomas, Titusville, \$12.

Thomas Ditzler, of Pine Grove, was arrested at Lebanon by A. L. Millard, a Philadelphia detective, charged with having thrown acid at May DeWald, of Pine Grove. On Friday evening, June 6, Miss DeWald was out walking in Pine Grove. Just after dark, while she was passing a clump of bushes, some one, concealed, threw pepper in her eyes, and then a moment later threw acid over her face, burning her face, hands and arms to such an extent that she is confined to her home. Ditzler, it is said, had bought a bottle of carbolic acid a short time before. He was held under \$500 bail for court.

A jury in the lunacy contest in the case of Albert Pitcairn, a wealthy Pittsburgher, declared that he has been insane only since 1900 and that he was sane when he married his wife, Mrs. Mary Pitcairn. An effort was made to prove that he was insane when he married her a few years ago, and that, consequently she could have no share in the estate. A report on Mr. Pitcairn's condition apparently upheld this contention. Mrs. Pitcairn brought suit to traverse the report and was successful in establishing a claim to a share in a \$300,000 estate.

An order was issued from National Guard headquarters, Harrisburg, announcing that J. Norman Risley, of Philadelphia, and Bert K. Vannaten, of Venango, had been appointed assistant surgeons, the former in the Third and the latter in the Sixteenth Regiment. Company C, Fourteenth Regiment, is ordered to be disbanded. The Tenth Regiment is authorized to place silver rings on its color staves upon which shall be engraved the names of the engagements in which it participated during the Spanish-American War and Philippine insurrection.

B. F. Hess, of Laporte, was inspecting the Williamsport & North Branch Railroad near Ringdale, when an eagle attacked him. The battle continued for half an hour and Mr. Hess was getting the worst of it, when he succeeded in getting hold of a club, with which he broke the eagle's neck. A few days ago near the same place Ernest Kieas, aged 13 years, was attacked by an eagle and received severe injuries.

Governor Stone made the following appointments: Trustees of the Danville State Insane Hospital, Levi P. Shumaker, Wilkes-Barre; A. J. Connell, Scranton, and Henry M. Schoch, Danville. Trustees of the Wernersville State Insane Hospital, Walter T. Bradley, Philadelphia; Thomas C. Zimmerman, Reading, and Jacob M. Shenk, Lebanon.

Bert Anderson was arrested at Scranton on suspicion of being the murderer of Mary Quinn, who was found outraged and dying in a lonely field in Keyser Valley two weeks ago.

A tramp who applied at the home of John Roscoe, at Stowe, for something to eat became abusive and when Mr. Roscoe ordered him from the premises the tramp drew a pistol and shot Roscoe through the leg. The tramp escaped by swimming the Schuylkill River.

For stabbing Frank McNichol, Edward Cooney, of Ardmore, was committed to the Norristown jail by Justice Warner in default of \$1,000 bail. The weapon used was a carving knife, with a blade nearly a foot long, about four inches of which penetrated McNichol's back.

Henry Taylor and Charles Davis, negro murderers, condemned to be hanged this month, were baptized into the Baptist Church at the Pittsburgh jail, being immersed in the prisoners' bathing pool.

Henry Forday, of Philadelphia, was found unconscious near Reading with a bullet in his head.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.

Everybody's Shoes Are Here . . .

Every kind of Boot and Shoe for everybody—men, women, children and the babies, and for every business, every dress and every sport and pastime use. Whether you walk or ride play golf or ball, whether you fish or hunt, dance or go bicycling, or whether you like to be dressed up and keep so, we have Shoes for all these uses and for all these purposes.

Our Boots and Shoes are the very best, and our prices the very least.

Agent for W. L. Douglas, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe for Men, and Queen Quality the famous \$3.00 Shoe for Women.

If you want correct Footwear, come to headquarters for it.

Mingle's Shoe Store,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Lutheran—Centre Hall, morning; Spring Mills, afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.
Reformed—Centre Hall, 7.30 a. m.; Union, 2 p. m.; Spring Mills, 10.30 a. m.
Presbyterian—Centre Hall, 10.30 a. m.; Pottery Mills, 2.30 p. m.

More Land for a Park.

Senator Quay has introduced a bill appropriating \$75,000 for the purchase of additional land for the Gettysburg National Park.

Will be in Town Friday.

Photographer Smith will be in Centre Hall Friday. Come to his studio if you want first-class work at a reasonable figure.

Rockey Family Reunion.

The descendants of Mrs. Margaret Dautin Rocky will hold their fifth reunion Saturday, August 16, 1902, upon the 129th anniversary of her birth, at P. O. Gill's northeast of Rock Grove, Illinois. The Rockeys in Penns and Nittany Valleys will please note.

Wedding at Centre Hill.

Miss A. Florence Smith and J. Frank Bible, both of Centre Hill, were married at the home of the bride at 11:30 a. m. Wednesday, by Rev. J. M. Rearick. After the usual congratulations of the relatives and friends, all partook of the wedding dinner. The newly married couple boarded the afternoon train going east, amid showers of rice. The bride and groom have the best wishes of the Reporter.

Withdraw Charges.

In a public letter to Bishop Andrews, Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow gives notice that he will not prosecute his appeal from that part of the verdict of the Bellefonte conference which found that he should be openly reproved by Bishop Walden.

In a public card signed by both Rev. Dr. Swallow and Presiding Elder Yeom all charges, specifications, statements and publications derogatory to the character of each are withdrawn.

Bills to Amend Pension Laws.

Two bills were passed to amend the general pension laws, one to provide for the restoration to the pension rolls of the widows of soldiers, who subsequently married and were again widowed, and one to increase the pension of those who have lost a limb or were totally disabled in the military or naval service. The latter bill also carried an important provision to increase the pension of a soldier under the dependent act of 1890, from \$12 to \$30 per month, when such pensioner requires frequent or periodical attendance.

Home From Mt. Airy.

The Mr. Alry Institution for Mutes, near Philadelphia, Monday sent its five hundred mute children to their homes in various parts of Pennsylvania, and neighboring states. About twenty came through Montandon, fifteen going north and five on the Lewisburg and Tyrone branch—Mary Wittes, Millinburg; Edith Boozer, Centre Hall; Stella Hagan, Rena Strunk and Willie Strunk, Bellefonte. The children were neatly clad, well-behaved and had a jolly good time while speeding over Cassatt's railroad.

From Helvidere, Ill.

The weather in Illinois is warm, with plenty of rain; in some parts of northern Illinois more than is needed. Eigen has had two cloud bursts within ten days that did damage amounting to many thousands of dollars. Joliet fared no better, neither did Chicago. In this neighborhood electrical storms played havoc with barns and other buildings. As for the city we did not suffer any. Prospects for all grains, hay and vegetables are fine; the country looks fine. So writes Dr. J. B. Leitzell, on June 10.

THE PANAMA HAT.

Where It Is Made—The Material Used and the Cost.

The Panama hat is the craze in all America just now.

Among the false notions regarding Panama hats—and there are prevalent a great many—is that of its origin. The name, in the first place, would lead one to believe that the fabric is manufactured in Panama, whereas the fact is that Ecuador, Colombia and Guayaquil produce two-thirds of all the Panamas in the market. The city of Panama is merely a shipping port for these hats brought from other places. It is the metropolis for the northern part of South America.

Another erroneous idea that prevails is that the natives weave these precious hats under water. The belief probably owes its origin to the method of soaking the raw materials in water prior to their being woven. There is nothing extraordinary about this, the object being merely to soften the "straw" so that it will be pliable and easy to handle.

To call a Panama a straw hat is, by the way, incorrect for it is not made of straw at all; the material used in its manufacture is either stem of a palm leaf or a rare sort of grass that grows in South America. The natives are very deft in curing and weaving both of these products. The palm they tear in shreds with their teeth until it spreads out fan shape. After a long soaking, the palm stem is taken out of the water and nailed on a rough-looking block, at which the workman sits for weeks at a time carefully putting in place shred after shred.

Even a Panama of medium quality can not be had for less than \$10.00, and from that price on up to \$15.00. The popular hat is one costing from \$12.00 to \$20.00.

Dr. Locke for Congress.

Dr. M. J. Locke, of Bellefonte, has announced that he will be willing to be a Republican candidate for congress in this district. Doctors will be in demand in the congress since it has been ruled that "biters" can not be sold in the house cafes.

Alighted in a Keg of Water.

At Jersey Shore Sunday, 7 year old Guy Bassett climbed onto a scaffold under the third story of a new house that he was exploring and lost his balance, falling rapidly toward the ground. He struck a joist and was turned around so that he alighted feet first in a keg of water and escaped practically uninjured.

Reduced Rates to Providence, R. I.

On account of the meeting of the Baptist Young People's Union, at Providence, R. I., July 10 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Providence and return, on July 8, 9, and 10, good to return until July 20, inclusive, from all stations on its lines, at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus \$1.00.

Booming Kerr for Governor.

Ex-Congressman James Kerr, of Clearfield county, is being strongly pushed forward for the nomination for governor at the Erie Democratic convention, on the 25th inst. If selected by the convention he would make a strong candidate and would be acceptable to both the city and county contingent of the Democratic party.

Thumb and Finger Gone.

Ad. Hoover had the misfortune the other day to have the thumb and index finger on the left hand severed by coming in contact with an edging saw at the stove mill of McNitt & Co., on top of Nittany Mountain, which is operated by the Messrs. Dubbs. Mr. Hoover was operating the saw at the time of the accident.

Death of J. Harrison Holt.

Hon. John Harrison Holt, a well known Democratic politician and a prominent business man of the county, died Monday evening about eleven o'clock, at his home near Moshannon. He had been in ill health since last autumn and a few weeks ago sustained a severe fall which is believed to have hastened his death, which was due to a complication of diseases.

The Car of Trees.

An order has been issued by the council to trim up shade trees to an height of eight feet along the public walk. The order is all right and should be obeyed, but at the same time care should be taken of the shade trees. By care is meant that the trees should be properly cut; if done with an axe the stroke should be upward and toward the trunk; if sawed, the rough surface caused by the saw teeth should be smoothed. It is an easy matter to whack a limb from a tree, but it requires skill to remove a limb so the cut will over-grow nicely.

A number of newly set shade trees are cumbered with heavy growths of tops, which the least bit of breeze bends hither and thither, and finally the stems will be split or the rootlets torn from their holdings—the result: a dead tree. Apply a remedy—remove the superfluous top and support with a light stake. Take care of the shade trees.

Dorothy Dodd.

Potter Twp. School Teachers.

The Potter township school board organized by electing W. H. Lucas, president; M. F. Rosman, treasurer; D. K. Keller, secretary.

Saturday a meeting was held to elect school teachers, and the result is given below. Every applicant was given a school and yet there remain three vacancies. There will no doubt be some slight changes in the locations of teachers.

Thos. L. Moore, Earlstown.
Jacob Bible, Pottery Mills.
John F. Miller, Cold Spring.
Geo. Smith, Centre Hill.
Bertha Duck, Egg Hill.
Jennie Sweetwood, Cross Lane.
Edna Krumrine, Tusseyville.
David Foreman, Fleishers Gap.
John Fortney, Colyer.
J. Spangler, Pine Stump. (declined.)
Cora Love, Pine Grove.
Prof. Krise, Mannor.
Mr. Noll, Plum Grove.
Tussey Sink and Rock Grove, vacant.

The Dr. Wolf Reunion.

At a recent meeting of the Executive committee of the reunion of the students of the Penn Hall and Spring Mills Academy, the following committees were appointed:

Arrangements—Robt. Smith, Hon. Wm. Allison, Frank Fisher, J. I. Condo, C. P. Long.

Program—Prof. D. M. Wolf, Rev. Frank Wetzel, Prof. Henry Bitner, Ph. D.

Music—J. S. Meyer, Mrs. P. W. Leitzell, Prof. W. A. Brown, Luther Musser, Mrs. J. F. Rearick.

Transportation—J. C. Meyer, E. C. James P. Coburn, Esq., C. M. Bower, Esq.

Reception and Entertainment—T. M. Gramley, Joseph Bitner, A. J. Shook, J. W. Evans, A. Duck, Wm. Goodhart, Sr., Mrs. C. A. Krape, Mrs. Robt. Smith, J. A. Greunoble, Miss Mary Fisher.

History and Invitation—Prof. W. B. Hosterman, Rev. Kershner, Mrs. Henry Kreamer, Miss Mary Gaise, Dr. P. W. Leitzell.

Finance—Hon. Wm. Allison, W. M. Grove, A. C. Ripka, Rev. A. E. Gobbie, D. D. H. B. Herring.

Panama or Nicaragua.

A vote will be taken in the Senate today, Thursday, to decide the canal route. The vote will be very close, with possibly the Panama in the lead.

The Banner State for Potatoes.

New York raises more potatoes than any other state. The annual crop of New York is approximately 39,000,000 bushels. Michigan ranks next with about 17,000,000 bushels annually. The total production in all the states is something over 200,000,000 bushels.

Franklin and Marshall will celebrate its semi-centennial next year.

Miss Emily Alexander has a class of some forty scholars in music at Tyrone.

Frank Wieland, merchant at Linden Hall, transacted business in Centre Hall one day this week.

Prof. W. A. Krise, who had been ill for the past two weeks, is able to be about again.

Farmers are cultivating their crops and shaping their work for the approaching harvest.

The American Tea Company elsewhere in this issue advertises for an agent to sell their goods.

W. M. Grove, Esq., publishes letters of administration on the estate of Susan Shaffer, deceased, of Gregg township.

Edward M. Kerlin, who for the past seven months has been an employee at the Middletown, Connecticut, asylum, is home for a two weeks' stay.

Work on remodeling the M. E. church at Lamar has begun. The roof will be raised, a new belfry put on top, and other changes made.

The difficulty between the employees and the American Axe and Tool Company, at Millhall, were adjusted, and the works resumed operations Wednesday.

Liveryman Baun, of Bellefonte, landed in town Tuesday evening with a very sick horse, and was obliged to remain over night. The animal recovered.

The Milton Iron company, which had been shut down for several weeks, owing to labor troubles, started work Monday morning in all departments, the men returning to work on the company's terms.

Mrs. A. E. Kirlin and son William today (Thursday) will go to Glasgow, Cambria county, to visit the former's brother, Rev. Wm. J. Wagner, who is serving a Lutheran charge at that place. They will be absent about two weeks.

Harry Yarger, son of Mrs. Ellen Shirk, of Laurelton, fell from a lumber truck belonging to the Laurelton Lumber Company, on Monday and was instantly killed. He was about 20 years of age. Funeral services were held at Laurelton Friday.

Mrs. W. A. Krise accompanied by her daughter, Miss Elsie, went to Milroy on Wednesday to attend a Christian Endeavor convention on Thursday and an entertainment in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening; also to visit their daughter and family.

LOCALS.

Fine rain this (Thursday) morning. Mr. and Mrs. George Bradford, of the Old Fort, have returned from a visit to Ohio.

J. Victor Royer, Esq., is attending the annual Bible conference of the Y. M. C. A. at Eagle's Mere.

Squire Garthoff and E. K. Smith took the civil service examination for carrier and clerk, respectively.

Congressman Hall does not want to be considered a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Mr. Furbish, of Ohio, is visiting his cousin, John Stover, at the home of George Emerick, east of Centre Hall.

General and Mrs. Hastings on Saturday will sail from New York for England. They will return by September 1st.

John G. Dauberman, Esq., the local Democratic chairman, expects to attend the state Democratic convention at Erie next week.

Prof. C. R. Neff was elected principal of the Millheim schools at a salary of \$65 per month. Mr. Neff taught at Millheim several years ago.

A good horse, with a black spot on the side of his neck, a phaeton and harness were stolen from Miss Carrie Holt at Roland Sunday night.

Peter Smith, of Centre Hill, purchased a fine French coach stallion the other day that is admired by horsemen who have looked him over.

Harriet E. Sylvia, died at the home of her son, Berth Sylvia, in Aaronsburg, Sunday, aged 53 years. Her husband, two sons and one daughter survive her.

Mrs. Robert Zerby, son Charles and daughter Marion, of Lock Haven, are the guests of John Spicher, in this place. Mrs. Zerby is a daughter of Mr. Spicher, and will remain here for a short time.

Mrs. Carl Decker, of New York, and Miss Emma Aikens, of Bellefonte, were guests of Miss Grace Smith Thursday of last week. Mrs. Decker's husband is a reporter on the New York Journal.

Judge Love in the equity suit between Col. Wilbur F. Reeder and Henry C. Quigley, Esq., dissolved the law firm of Reeder and Quigley, and appointed Harry Keller, Esq., as receiver of the assets.

Surveyor W. M. Grove, of Centre Hill; I. S. Frain, of Abdera; and Deputy Sweeney, of Clinton county, were a jury appointed to adjust a dispute between Messrs. Daniel and David Robb, brothers, of Romola.

Charles Zerby, of Lock Haven, a little lad of eleven, saw the Reporter's 'coon poke his head through his cage and make his escape, but it was only a few minutes until Charley had the 'coon by the back of the neck.

Calculations are made that the coal strike has already cost the operators many millions and the miners so many other millions, but there is no worry. After a while all the losses will be taken out of the helpless consumer.

Mary Elizabeth Snook, widow of Jacob W. Snook, died at her home in Millheim Monday morning, after enduring intense suffering for ten weeks, aged 58 years. Mrs. Snook was the daughter of the late Philip and Catharine Stover.

Edgar Hollenbake Furst, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Furst, of Flensburg, died in the hospital Monday. The young man had been attending the Mercersburg academy. He overexerted himself in a running race several weeks ago.

Jesse Lingle accidentally cut off his great toe, and came very near doing the same to the one next to it, on Friday of last week, while chopping wood in the timberland east of Woodward. The wound was dressed by Dr. Leitzell, and is doing fine.

John Weaver, formerly of this place, one of the employees at the Howard Creamery Station at Bellefonte had the misfortune of falling on some bottles, and cutting his right arm so severely that five stitches were needed to help the wounded member to heal.

The wife of Conductor Joseph Kelleher, of the Bald Eagle Valley road, died at her home in Bellefonte Monday. Mrs. Kelleher became seriously ill Saturday evening. Several physicians were called, but despite their skill she was compelled to succumb to the inevitable.

Rev. Geo. W. Leisher the efficient pastor of the Lutheran church at Boalsburg, Shiloh and Pleasant Gap for about fourteen years has resigned. His resignation has been brought about on account of ill health. Rev. Leisher will live retired for the present in order to recruit his health. He will move to Buffalo, New York, where he has a son living.

Even in regard to the proposed petty subsidy of 10 per cent. additional to American-built ships in the guise of extra payments for transporting goods to the Philippines the House of Representatives failed to respond to the prod of a subsidy-mongers. It refused to permit the Secretary of War to discriminate thus in favor of the highest bidder. The atmosphere around Washington is decidedly chilly just at present for ship subsidy schemes and schemers.

THE STAR STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

G. O. BENNER

PROPRIETOR.

BEING ONE'S OWN COMPETITOR.

There is a time-honored joke telling of the man who took the exhortations of an evangelist as seriously that, though the only bidder, he bid against himself and thus paid more than he need have done.

We do a lot of "bidding against ourselves," but our purpose is perhaps more solid and our reason rather less simple than that of the butt of the above joke.

BECAUSE price pulls for us as nothing else will—BECAUSE it is almost the only weapon in our arsenal—We habitually show prices when we can instead of waiting until we must.

We claim no credit for so doing—except the credit of being shrewd enough to know on which side your bread is buttered.

READ CAREFULLY THE FOLLOWING.

Coffee 10c.	Flour of sulphur per lb. 5c.	Alarm clock, guaranteed 5c.
Banner 10c 10c	Candle soda 2 lb. 10c.	Oil stove, single \$1.00.
Sugars, price low.	Needles 25 in pack 1c.	Oil stove, double \$1.75.
Rice 5c.	Ladies gauze vests 5c.	Boiling paper 2 ply 7c.
4 pounds prunes 25c.	Calicoes per yd. 5c.	Boiling paper 3 ply \$1.00.
Gold broom 20c.	Cinnamon per yd. 5c.	Lighting freezer 4 qt. \$1.25.
10-lb. tall mackerel \$1.00.	Ticking per yd. 10c.	Lighting freezer 6 qt. \$2.75.
Apple butter per gal. 50c.	Unbleached muslin 5c.	Color pads 25c.
Table syrup per gal. 25c.	Bleached muslin 6c.	18-inch hand saw 25c.
N. O. molasses per qt. 15c.	Men's dress shoe \$1.25.	Harpoon \$1.00.
Groceries 1 doz. boxes 10c.	Ladies Oxford 80c.	
Pearl tapioca per lb. 5c.	Enterprise wringer \$2.00.	

BINDER TWINE, CASH PRICE, 12 CTS. PER LB.

Our stock full of following—rice right. Barb and smooth wire, stoves, washing machines, a 1 plater, cement, plastering hair, galv bucket, pump, chain pump, supplies for pump, Lyle wagon, jack, track and wheels for do. re, lawn mowers, engines and smalls, glass, 8 ft. screens, screens 8 ft. doors, clothes baskets, floor and table oil cloth, 1/2 bu. and perk measures, picks and mattocks, axes, cow chains, trace chains, poultry netting, lubricating oil, etc., etc.

GET OUR PRICE ON NAILS.

THE STAR.

Bargains . . .

Bargains . . .

Bargains . . .

Bargains in Ladies' Belts, Shirt Waists, Men's Fancy Shirts—your choice for 50 cents.

Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries.

A very beautiful assortment of Appliques, Neckwear, Carpets.

Best 5-Cent Calico in the market.

Produce of all kinds wanted.

Your patronage is solicited.

C. P. Long's Store

THE COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly:

J. W. KEPLER, of Ferguson Twp.

J. H. WETZEL, of Bellefonte.

For Sheriff:

H. S. TAYLOR, of Bellefonte.

For Register:

A. G. ARCHER, of Ferguson Twp.

For Recorder:

JOHN C. ROWE, of Phillipsburg.

For Treasurer:

W. J. CARLIN, of Miles Twp.

For Commissioner:

E. A. HUMPHON, of Snow Shoe Twp.

P. H. MEYER, of Harris Twp.

For Auditor:

J. H. BECK, of Walker Twp.

W. H. TIBBENS, of College Twp.

It has

Paid Others

It will

Pay You

Why not increase the Chances for a Good crop of winter grain By a liberal application of phosphate?

Phosphate is used By the most progressive farmers, And by the most successful farmers.

Fertilizers are used on the most Productive farms in Lancaster county.

Why will it not pay To use fertilizers more liberally In Potter township?

It will pay if the goods are Bought from D. W. Bradford.

The prices are very low. The goods are the best.

Furniture at Reduced Prices.

Smith Bros., from now until August 1st, will sell at greatly reduced prices all kinds of furniture. The goods are first class in every particular, and the prices are so low that it will pay to buy during this period.

George C. King has been granted the license for the hotel of Edwin Reish, deceased, late landlord of the Spring Mills house.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ulrich, accompanied by Miss Maggie Ulrich, drove to Centre Hall, on Sunday, says the Millheim Journal, and spent the day with Mrs. Ulrich's parents Mr. and Mrs. George Reish.

WANTED—Two dining room girls are wanted at the Bush House, Bellefonte, at very good wages. Experience is not necessary.

INSURANCE.—Life, Fire, Accident, Sickness. The most reliable companies. W. H. BARTHOLOMEW, Centre Hall.

Sleeping in Spectacles.

Some people wear their eyeglasses or spectacles to bed, for the simple reason that they cannot sleep without them on; at least that's what an optician says, and he ought to know, for confessions were recently made to him upon the point. A woman had repeatedly come to him with the bows of her spectacles so badly twisted that he asked her how under the sun she ever managed to get them in such a state. He says that he had visions of some childish hands having a part in the work, some little one that liked to play with mamma's glasses.

But the woman said that she had been wearing glasses so much of recent years that finally she had taken to wearing them to bed as the only way of getting to sleep. She said that it was only within the past few weeks that she had had any trouble from the custom, as she ordinarily managed to keep the front part of her face off the pillow; but lately she must have had bad sleep, with more or less nightmares.

Of his customers he has two who have been addicted to this habit of wearing glasses to bed, both for the same reasons. Imagine some people trying to wear glasses to bed and the conditions of things in the morning.—Boston Herald.

Popping With a Pipe.

Among the Tehullan Tartars a curious mode of "popping the question" is reported. The Tehullan Cadebs in search of a wife, having filled a brand new pipe with fragrant tobacco, stealthily enters the dwelling of the fair one upon whom he has bestowed his affections, deposits the pipe upon a conspicuous article of furniture and retires on tiptoe to some convenient hiding place in the neighborhood, local etiquette requiring that he should execute this strategic movement apparently undetected by the damsel of his choice or any member of her family.

Presently he returns without further affectation of secrecy and looks into the apartments in a casual sort of way. A single glance at the pipe he left behind him enables him to learn the fate of his proposal.

If it has been smoked, he goes forth an accepted and exultant bridegroom; if not, the offer of his hand and heart has been so irretrievably rejected as not to be worth even a pipe of tobacco.

They Wanted a Rest.

A Scottish